"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are increasing cloudiness, probably rain, slightly warmer.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,216. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Dull and strong.

Wheat, 83¾; corn, 28½; cotton, 7.

THE LEGISLATURE—The committee that investigated the workings of the Raines law made its report yesterday, recommending changes in the law. Senator Wray introduced a bill to permit the Mayor of New York to reorganize the Police Board. Both houses discussed the subject of arms for the National Guard, and the Senate considered the prison-labor problem. The Assembly passed the Richmond County Police Reorganization bill and the bill to exempt State bonds from taxation. —Pages 4 and 5.

FOREIGN.—Queen Ranavalona III. of Madagascar has been exiled by France to the Island of Reunion. Prof. Henry Drummond, the celebrated English writer on religious subjects, died yesterday at Tunbridge Wells. Queen Victoria and her suite left Cherbourg for Nice and Simiez yesterday morning. The West Indian and the Rydalfell, two steamers, were in collision off the Lucifer Lightship, Ireland, yesterday. Ambassador Bayard has been honored with the degree of LL.D. by Cambridge University. Spain will send an additional force of 15,000 men to the Philippine Islands to suppress the rebellion.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Ohio coal operators admit the formation of a pool.

Four men threw John Hoppin of Mountain View, N. J., from his wagon and made off with his team.

The mortgage indebtedness in Kansas is shown to have been reduced 45 per cent. in seven years.

The Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson of Chicago was elected yesterday a Trustee of Princeton University.

At Washington last night Bailey of Texas seemed to be the favorite in the race for the Democratic nomination for Speaker.

Greece's demands pending a solution of the Cretan question include the withdrawal of the Turkish troops and a plebiscite after three months to determine whether Crete shall have autonomy or be annexed to Greece.

Cuban officers searched the house of Robert Mason, English Proconsul of Santiago de Cuba, for suspicious documents. The Spanish Government was forced by the British Consul General, to apologize for this unwarranted insult to the British flag.

A large mass meeting was held at the Cooper Union to favor the ratification of the arbitration treaty. Addresses were made by Mayor Strong, Seth Low, Charles S. Fairchild, and others. An attempt was made by Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, assisted by a crowd in the back of the hall, to secure resolutions demanding the rejection of the treaty. The purpose of the meeting was carried, though in much disorder, and the audience dispersed after singing "America."

Page 3.

The keel of the battleship Wisconsin was laid yesterday.

Carter H. Harrison was nominated yesterday by the Democrats for Mayor of Chicago.

The Henry Bischoff, Capt. Schwarting, came up to Quarantine 218 days out from Hiogo, Japan. At one time she had been given up as lost.

Abram S. Hewitt being ill, Mayor Strong presided at the meeting of the Alpha Chapter of the Patriotic League at the Hotel Marlborough last evening.

Secretary Bliss called on Mayor Strong. To a friend he said he thought there would be "a pretty stiff fight" over some of the New York appointments.

A committee of the City Club, at the request of the two legislative committees on the Affairs of Cities, has formulated and submitted its objections to the proposed new charter. It asks for a single Municipal Assembly, a single-headed Police Department, and that the Bureau of Elections be separated from that department. Many objections are made, including one that the charter draft is obscure, confused, and inharmonious.

Page 4.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have practically completed the wool schedule of the new Tariff bill. In almost every particular it is that of the McKinley bill.

The message of President Crespo to the Venezuelan Congress on the arbitration treaty has reached Washington. It praises very highly the efforts of this Government to secure the treaty. The indications are that it will be ratified almost unanimously.

Short work was made of the fire on the cruiser New York last Tuesday. Capt. Schley ordered the coal bunkers and shell room flooded, and in a very few minutes the fire was extinguished. The volume of water used for the purpose put the ship three feet deeper.

Page 5.

Senator Wray yesterday introduced a bill to permit the Mayor of New York to remove Police Commissioners at will.

Col. Archie Baxter yesterday filed the indorsement of his application for appointment as Judge of the Court of Claims. It is said to be the strongest ever filed with the Governor.

Page 7.

The body of James Stevens of Jersey City was found in the water at Bay Ridge yesterday. He had been in ill health for years.

At Louisville yesterday, J. M. McKnight, President of the German National Bank, and five Aldermen, were indicted for bank wrecking.

The manuscripts of Keats's "Endymion" and "Lamia" were sold Wednesday in London. The "Endymion" brought £695 and the "Lamia" £305.

The Calumet Club held its annual meeting last night. The debt has been adjusted. Subscriptions to The World and Journal were ordered discontinued.

A fancy dress carnival took place at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last evening. The costume parade was followed by an interesting vaudeville entertainment.

Page 11.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club will move from its present grounds shortly. The general admission next season will be reduced to twenty-five cents.

The lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club will sail to-morrow for England, where it will play representative clubs in Manchester, London, and Belfast.

Page 12.

John H. Patterson of Chicago arrived in Brooklyn yesterday to contest the will of his father, John W. Patterson, who died in that city last December.

George W. Holt, a fire insurance adjuster, was indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with aiding and attempting to aid firebugs to flee from justice.

The officers of the New York Zoological Society hear that the Park Commissioners have approved the site selected by the society for the Zoological Garden.

The Civil Service Commissioners examined candidates for the position of Warden of Ludlow Street Jail. Retired Police Captain Patrick H. Pickett was among them.

The President and Directors of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad are engaged on a plan for the financial reorganization of the company. Large savings are looked for.

The Commissioners of Docks have instructed Chief Engineer Greene to begin work at once on the improvement of the North River water front between Thirty-third Street and Thirty-fourth Street.

Everett P. Wheeler, in a letter to the Executive Committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, tells why he retires from the Chairmanship of that committee, and gives an interesting review of its work.

Alderman F. A. Ware and Police Magistrate Cornell condemn sidewalk obstruction, after personal investigations. Prominent real estate men will appear before Mayor Strong in opposition to the Finn stoop line.

The funeral of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was held in Brooklyn yesterday. The vicinity of Plymouth Church was thronged by persons who wanted to attend the ceremonies. Relic hunters tried to despoil the flower-laden Beecher pew.

Morris K. Jesup is to send out an anthropological and ethnological expedition, to to collect specimens and information on the subject of man in his earlier stages, and the collection, when made, will be deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

A verdict for $50,000 damages, the full amount claimed, was given to Mrs. M. P. Buchanan in her suit against Mrs. Kate M. Foster for alienation of her husband's affections. Notice of appeal was given. Now a suit against Mrs. Foster for $25,000 or $30,000 is threatened by the plaintiff's daughter, Mrs. T. F. Buchanan.

The State Railroad Commissioners had a hearing on the Metropolitan Traction Company's petition for a change of motor to an underground electric trolley system on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue and other lines. Counsel for some property owners objected, claiming that the open slot was detrimental to health. An adjournment was had until Wednesday next.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
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Amusements.—Pages 6-7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
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THE INDIANA TRAIN WRECK.

Now Known that Only Four Persons Were Killed—Valuable Baggage Was Lost.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 11.—Only four persons lost their lives in the wreck of the Evansville and Terre Haute train at the Mute River Bridge Wednesday. They are Herbert Allen, a Doorkeeper at the last session of the Indiana Legislature; Joseph Boleman of this city, conductor of the train; George A. Sears of Terre Haute, and an unknown man.

Traveling cards bearing the name of J. T. Phillips of Fort Wayne and a valise bearing that name were found in the water to-day, and a telegram was received from Columbus, Ohio, making inquiry about W. F. Fletcher of that city, who is supposed to have been a passenger on the train. It is probable that Fletcher is the fourth victim of the wreck.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Finney of Milwaukee were on the train, just back from Europe. Their trunks were in the baggage car when it was swept away. In one of the trunks was a box containing diamonds and relics valued at $9,000.

There was a corpse in the baggage car, put on when the train stopped at Vincennes.

ANOTHER BIRMINGHAM MILL.

Citizens Raised a Large Bonus and Secured a Cotton Plant.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 11.—This city secured a $500,000 cotton mill to-night by raising $150,000, which was the condition on which Eastern parties agreed to put in $250,000.

If necessary $100,000 worth of bonds will be sold to make up the difference, home people to have preference at their sale. The mill is to have 50,000 spindles, and manufacture a high grade cloth.

Ground is being cleared at the Birmingham Rolling Mill for the erection of the steel plant recently projected. Rolling mill officials say they will be making steel by June.

OFFICIAL BEEF SUPERVISION.

Secretary Wilson's Order Is Favorably Received in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson's first official order of the exportation of beef to foreign countries is favorably regarded by local packers and exporters. It is along the same lines as were originally marked out by Secretary Rusk, but is much more sweeping.

The original order in its entirety did not go into effect at the time it was made, Aug. 28, 1895, but was postponed from time to time at the request of New York exporters, who had a supply of beef on hand. Secretary Wilson's order puts it into effect next Monday.

It applies to all beef offered for transportation to European ports, whether fresh, salted, corned, or packed, and requires that it shall be accompanied by the Government Inspector's certificate, showing that the cattle from which it was made were free from disease, and the meat sound and wholesome. All shipments of meat are to be properly marked by the Inspectors, and if not so marked will be denied shipment.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP.

Bailey of Texas May Be Nominated for Speaker.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—One hundred and eighteen Democrats are expected to attend the minority caucus to be held in the Hall of Representatives on Saturday afternoon. The votes of sixty members will select the candidate of the Democrats for Speaker, to be voted for on Monday, the 15th.

There has been much talk about the caucus, and several candidates have been mentioned as likely to receive the support of the minority members. Mr. Bland has been recognized as entitled to be voted for, and, if he should express a desire to be chosen, there is little doubt that he would win. But he is a candidate for President, and he does not care to provoke any unnecessary antagonisms at this time.

Mr. McMillin, by virtue of his place on the Rules Committee, has been regarded by several members as the leader of the minority, while other members refuse to be led by him. He will have some support.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, one of the most accomplished parliamentarians in the House, and the Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, is still another candidate.

The favorite seems to be Representative Bailey of Texas, the constitutional lawyer, who became a sort of protégé of "Judge" Holman, and who is one of the most conspicuous men in the Texas delegation.

Now that he is spoken of as a candidate for Speaker, his course at Chicago and at home after Bryan's nomination is referred to without objection, and it is assumed that there is something more in the proposition to name him as minority candidate than the mere formality of giving him the Democratic vote. That would give him a standing as the Democratic candidate if the House should be Democratic in the Fifty-sixth Congress. To be elected at that time would put him in the way of being nominated for President in 1900. To "boom" Bailey is to "down" Bryan. Bailey's success in the caucus will be construed here as distinctly unfavorable to Bryan's nomination for President.

THE DEMANDS OF GREECE

What She Is Willing to Accept Pending a Final Solution of the Cretan Question.

TURKISH TROOPS MUST LEAVE.

A Plebiscite Must Be Held After Three Months to Decide Whether the Island Shall Be a Part of Greece.

LONDON, March 11.—The Athens correspondent of The Times telegraphs that he has obtained from the highest authority the outlines of the scheme which Greece is willing to accept pending a final solution of the Cretan question.

The first part of the scheme is that the Turkish troops be immediately withdrawn from the island.

Second—The restoration of order must be intrusted to part of the European fleet, cooperating with the Greek army, which will act under a commander of the joint forces, senior of Col. Vassos.

Third—The insurgents must submit to the powers.

Fourth—After three months a plebiscite must be held to decide whether autonomy be established or the island be annexed to Greece.

Fifth—The powers immediately must induce Turkey to withdraw part of her troops on the Greek frontier, Greece to withdraw her troops in the same proportion.

The Times says the Government regards the chief danger as being on the frontier. Both the Greek Army and the Thessalian peasantry are so excited that an outbreak may occur at any moment.

THE RELIEVED MOSLEMS.

They Desire to Leave Crete and to be Transported to Smyrna.

CANEA, March 11.—It cannot be denied that the actions of Sir Alfred Biliotti, the British Consul here, during the present disturbances, have created a deep feeling of animosity against him among the Christians everywhere in the island, and it is believed that whatever may be the outcome of the struggle, his usefulness as British representative has come to an end. His courageous efforts toward the rescue of the endangered Moslems at Kandamos and elsewhere in the Selino district, while admired by even his opponents, will have no effect upon the attempts that will certainly be made to obtain his removal from his position.

Reports that reach here from different parts of the island tend to show that the statement that the Christians will not accept autonomy is incorrect. At any rate, the insurgent leaders, having learned that it is the intention of the powers to grant them an autonomous government, declare that they will prove to the world that they know how to behave like civilized people.

The girl who was kidnapped by Christians during the confusion attending the departure of the first lot of refugees from Kandamos was surrendered by her captors, and she reached Canea to-day among the other Moslems, none the worse for her experience.

LESS EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS.

The City Is Becoming More Calm and Quiet.

ATHENS, March 11.—The situation here is improving. The city is quieting, and apart from occasional outbursts of enthusiasm on the part of the populace there is very little of an exciting nature to engage public attention.

Amilcar Cipriani, the Italian Socialist agitator, arrived here to-day, accompanied by sixteen volunteers, for the purpose of entering the Greek military service. The party was met by a mob, which included a number of students, and were cheered almost incessantly as they marched through the streets.

The Government denies the report that the military authorities are forming a foreign legion. The authorities wish it to be understood that they do not desire any disorderly element, or any filibusters, or adventurers in the military service, a sufficient number of Greeks to fight the battles of Greece being available.

Witnesses of the arrivals of Cretan refugees at the Piraeus, where 8,000 of them are quartered, describe their state as being extremely pitiable. They are utterly destitute, and most of them are emaciated from hunger and illness. Most of them are women and children, and many of them were brought in open-decked sloops, exposed to the weather in an absolutely nude state. Many of the women were driven raving mad through their sufferings and from fright, and several children were born at sea or upon the landing stages where the miserable creatures disembarked.

KING GEORGE EXPRESSES HIMSELF.

The Greek Troops Will Remain in Crete, He Says.

VIENNA, March 11.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a report of an interview had by its correspondent in Athens with King George of Greece. The King is quoted as saying:

"Greece has done in Crete as Austria did in the case of Bosnia, when the Bosnian Christians took refuge in Austria."

The King also said that the Greek troops would remain in Crete and protect Greeks and Turks alike. His Majesty complained of the conduct of Sir A. Biliotti, the British Consul at Canea, in assisting the Turks. Though Biliotti was a British Consul, he said, he was a Levantine, and more Turkish than even the Sultan himself.

THE AUTONOMY OF CRETE.

Greece's Note Will Be Given to the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir William Vernon-Harcourt asked the Government if it was true that Greece was prepared to recognize the autonomy of Crete under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

The Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said in reply to Sir William that Greece had made a communication to the Government on the subject of Crete, and that this communication would be laid upon the table to-morrow. He added that Sir William's question did not express accurately the attitude of Greece.

THE PLANS OF THE POWERS.

Still Incomplete Regarding the Blockade of Greece.

LONDON, March 11.—The plans of the powers for blockading the coast of Greece are still incomplete, and the methods to be pursued unknown. Lord Salisbury declines to discuss them until it shall be shown that the negotiations which have been resumed with Greece have failed and action is taken upon the ultimatum of the powers.

M. Hanotaux, Foreign Minister of France, and the Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister of Italy, concur in the view taken by Lord Salisbury, and decline to express any opinion upon the subject.

Italy already has fifteen warships in the Levant, and is on the eve of sending ten more. The Italian ironclad Saidegna, the largest warship in Italy's navy, has arrived at Spezzia, where the Italian flying squadron is assembling.

OPPRESSING CRETAN CHRISTIANS.

Seizing All Their Horses and Mules for the Turkish Army.

LONDON, March 11.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Salonica confirming the report of the unceasing military preparations that are being made by the Turks.

The officials in Salonica, Macedonia, and Kassandra are seizing, for the use of the army, all the horses and mules belonging to the Christians in those places. They have received orders from Constantinople to collect next year's taxes in advance. This fact, together with the loss of their other property, has caused despair among the Christians, and much discontent among the Mussulmans.

Italy Will Send Troops.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch from Rome to The Daily News says that Admiral Canevaro, the Italian who is in command of the combined fleets in Cretan waters, insists upon the necessity of landing troops to quell the rebellion in the interior of the island. The Italian Government, after conferring with the Governments of the other powers, has therefore decided to send a force of troops to Crete.

GREEK MOVEMENT IN THIS CITY.

Seth Low Will Preside at the Chickering Hall Meeting.

Trouble still exists among the Greeks in New York. The Consul General and his friends shrug their shoulders in apparent contempt for the resolutions of censure upon Mr. Botassi, passed at the meeting of Greeks in Webster Hall night before last. A cable message, expressing the confidence of the Greek colony in Mr. Botassi, was sent yesterday to Prime Minister Delyannis. The friends of the Consul General are circulating a petition denouncing Mr. Vlasto in strong terms.

Solon J. Vlasto denies all connection with the meeting, and all intention to injure the Consul.

Meanwhile, arrangements for the meetings to be held this evening and Monday evening in Chickering Hall are going on. All idea of appropriating moneys subscribed to charter a vessel has been abandoned; whatever funds shall be turned in to the committee will go to the Cretans. James Woodward, Jr., President of the Hanover Bank, has accepted the Treasurership of the expected fund.

It is certain that President Seth Low will take the chair at the meeting this evening. Mayor Strong will be present if his health permits. Commissioner Roosevelt may come in late. It is expected that Gen. Egbert Viele, Abram Hewitt, and Dr. Achille Rose will be among the speakers.

On Monday night Prof. Leatzakos will give a lecture upon Greece, illustrated with the stereopticon. The proceeds of this lecture will go to the Cretan refugees at Athens.

FORMATION OF A COAL POOL.

Ohio Operators Admit that They Have a Combination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—Local coal operators admitted to-day the probable consummation of a gigantic pool. The scheme is to have all the operators sell their coal to a central company, which will control the entire trade of the State.

At a recent meeting of the Ohio Coal Association representatives of the following companies were present: The General Hocking Coal Company, embracing all the mines in the Hocking Valley; the Ohio Central Fuel Company, embracing all the mines along the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, and the Toledo and Ohio Central, and the M. A. Hanna Company, which controls the mines along the Wheeling and Lake Erie, as well as the Jackson and Massillon lines.

EVASION OF A LIQUOR LAW.

Warrants for the Arrest of Louisville Business Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—The Louisville Sinking Fund officials are preparing warrants of arrest for the wholesale liquor dealers and retail druggists in order to compel them to take out licenses for the retailing of liquor.

They now pay a State and Federal liquor license, and have also a local license as retail druggists or wholesale liquor dealers. Some wholesale houses sell by the gallon. The law says less than five gallons is retailing.

As to the druggists, since the Court of Appeals decided that no druggist can fill a prescription calling for wine, whiskey, or alcohol without first taking out a liquor license, many of them sell whiskey by the pint, quart, or gallon. One drug store in particular sells it by the drink at the soda fountain.

HIGHWAYMEN STEAL A TEAM.

The Owner Thrown from His Wagon and Left by the Wayside.

BOONTON, N. J., March 11.—John Hoppin, a farmer of Mountain View, drove to Paterson yesterday afternoon on business. While on his way back last night he was stopped by four men. Two seized the bits of the horses, and the other two climbed into the wagon.

Hoppin tried to beat the two men off, but they overpowered him and threw him from the wagon. He received a bad scalp wound, and his right wrist was broken. While he was lying on the road the two men who had grabbed the horses climbed into the wagon, and the four drove away. No trace of them has been found.

Hoppin made his way to a farm house, where he was cared for. He says the highwaymen were rough-looking fellows, and appeared to be tramps.

BRITISH CONSUL INSULTED

His House Searched by the Cuban Police for Suspicious Documents.

THE SEARCH WAS FRUITLESS.

The Government Forced to Apologize for Its Unwarranted Proceeding—The Death of Dr. Ruiz Still a Subject for Discussion.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 11.—A letter received from Santiago de Cuba dated March 4, refers to an incident which shows the utter lack of consideration Spanish authorities have for representatives of foreign powers. American authorities are not the only ones treated with insult.

By order of the Chief of Police, the residence of Robert Mason, English Pro-Consul and acting Chinese Consul, was searched from cellar to garret for documents that were thought to be there incriminating the Consul as an aider and abettor of, or at least, a sympathizer, with the revolution. Mr. Mason was away at the time of the search. In fact, his absence was desired. However, Mrs. Mason was there, and forcibly protested against the invasion of property over which the British flag floated. The officers of the Chief paid no heed, but brushed her aside and ransacked the premises, searching trunks, bureaus, and desks, and leaving the house in a state of disorder.

When Mr. Mason returned and learned of the outrages, he called upon the Chief of Police, and, in emphatic language, told him his opinion, and declared that he would report the matter to the British Consul General. This report was promptly made. The Consul General, Frederick Ramsden, immediately called upon the civil government and asked an explanation. They were inclined at first to scoff at him, but he gave them to understand that no such insult would be allowed to the flag he represented. He then and there made a formal demand for an apology, and after some delay the civil authorities made an apology that was satisfactory.

The matter does not end here, but will also be reported to the Chinese Government, and then the humorous spectacle of Spain making obeisance to China will probably be before the public gaze.

The same letter adds: "The brutal murder of Dr. Ruiz, which raised such a just cry of indignation in the United States, is still occupying the attention of Consul Lee. Persons in close contact with the Consul General say that he is greatly worried over the affair. As already reported, Spain has ordered a fresh and thorough investigation of the facts which led to Ruiz's death, but Consul Lee is quoted as saying that he does not clearly see how the investigation can be properly carried out. He naturally cannot understand how an impartial trial can be held, since no witness will testify against Major Fondeviela or the Warden of the jail. They reasonably fear for their lives, which certainly would be endangered if they should honestly tell the truth of what has occurred."

ANTI-SPANISH RIOT IN MEXICO.

Military Protection Given Weyler's Officers in Vera Cruz.

A passenger who arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Yucatan from Vera Cruz told a story of a riot, which grew out of the presence of Spanish officers who were visiting the Mexican city to purchase mules for the use of the Spanish army in Cuba.

A great many Cuban refugees have found asylum in the Mexican coast towns, and the presence of the Spanish officers in glittering uniform was noted at once. They were shouted at by small boys. One of the officers kicked a little fellow. The lad groaned and fell to the ground.

This was the signal for an uproar. A crowd gathered and machetes were flourished. The officers took to their heels, and did not stop till they had reached the headquarters of police.

The news meantime had spread through the town, and several hundred indignant citizens besieged the police office. Fearing that the populace would overpower them, the police called upon the military for assistance.

The Spaniards remained in the station over night, and next day made their purchases under military protection.

KANSAS MORTGAGE REDUCTION.

A Decrease of Forty-five Per Cent. Shown for Seven Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 11.—The Topeka Capital publishes an elaborate statement of the reduction in mortgage indebtedness in Kansas during the last seven years, showing a decrease of 45 per cent., or over $105,000,000 since Jan. 1, 1890. The comparison is drawn from the registrars of deeds of thirty-eight counties.

In 1890 these counties had a mortgage indebtedness of $63,158,631, and in 1897, on the same basis, $34,620,138, or a net reduction in the seven years of $28,538,493—over 46 per cent. If the same percentage holds good for the State, the total reduction in Kansas for the seven years amounts to $105,068,208. This reduction is very much greater if settlements by deed and foreclosure in the western part of the State be considered. Careful estimates show that only $40,000,000 of Kansas's mortgage debt is held by persons outside the State.

CURRENCY COMMISSION BILL.

It Is Likely to Meet Much Opposition from Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In both the Senate and the House there is likely to be some opposition to the Currency Commission bill that it is believed the President will suggest in his message to Congress.

Mr. Reed is represented as doubting the possibility of inducing the House to pass a bill that will take from Congress a function which some of its members believe Congress is able to discharge itself.

It will be even more difficult to pass the bill in the Senate. Should the Speaker be converted to the idea, he might be able to induce the House to accept it, but that would not have weight enough with the Senate to overcome the opposition there.

In order to keep the House down to the Tariff bill, it is still the purpose of the Republicans to postpone the organization of the House committees, except the few that are absolutely necessary. The Appropriations will be met by resolution continuing existing appropriations for purposes that would have been met by the bills that failed in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

Law Establishing It in Ohio Declared Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—The Saturday half-holiday law has been declared unconstitutional by the Cuyahoga Circuit Court, on the ground that it is special legislation, applicable only to cities having 50,000 or more inhabitants.

The case arose upon the question whether a writ served Saturday afternoon was legal.

The Common Pleas Court sustained the law, but the Circuit Court reverses the decision of that court.

NEW TRUSTEE FOR PRINCETON.

The Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson of Chicago Elected.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 11.—The Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson of Chicago was elected to-day a Trustee of Princeton University at the regular mid-year meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Dr. McPherson is a graduate of Princeton of the class of '74. At the recent sesquicentennial celebration he was among the distinguished scholars who received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

His election fills the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Elmer E. Green of New Jersey. The election of Dr. McPherson meets with universal favor here.

ACT OF A SOMNAMBULIST.

Wisconsin Girl Cuts Off Her Long and Beautiful Hair.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 11.—Miss Lulu Reeder had a fine head of hair, 27 inches long, of which she was very proud.

When she got up to-day she was astonished to find that in the night she had been relieved of her tresses. They were cut off close to her head.

When the family went down stairs the mystery was solved. Lying on the floor of the sitting room was the hair, with the shears lying on top.

Miss Reeder had been walking in her sleep, and had cut off her own hair without knowing it.

FOUR IN ONE GRAVE.

Mother and Three Children to be Buried Together.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 11.—An extraordinary burial service will be held at St Bernard's Catholic Church Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock over Mrs. Christopher Klenke and three children of Chicago.

The mother was the daughter of Christopher Lee, the East High Street gardener, and in consequence the bodies are brought here for burial.

Two of the children were twins, and died a few days after birth. Their death was followed by that of the mother and another child.

All four will be laid to rest in one grave in St. Bernard's Cemetery.

IS A POPULIST A DEMOCRAT?

A Question Which Ohio's Attorney General Cannot Answer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—Attorney General Monnett, in a letter to T. B. Williams of New Lexington, made public to-day, confesses his inability to decide the question whether a Democrat and a Populist are of opposite politics within the meaning of the law authorizing County Commissioners to appoint two citizens to make an annual investigation of the county treasury.

Mr. Monnett regards it as a question of fact, rather than of law, to be determined by situations which prevailed in each separate county last Fall. Democrats and Populists fused in many counties, and were regarded as Democrats. The Attorney General suggests that a friendly suit be brought to test the matter and establish a precedent.

CHICAGO'S GROCERY PROJECT.

A Clearing House and Wholesale Store on New Lines.

CHICAGO, March 11.—A clearing house for wholesale grocers of Chicago is very near a reality. It means the erection on the west side of a mammoth structure into which freight cars may run, and at the dock doors of which boats may unload their cargoes. It also means the removal from the down-town district to the west side of several of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the city.

The plan contemplates the erection of a sort of freight clearing house into which freight cars can be run, thus saving switching charges. The dock front would obviate cartage charges on such goods as arrive by lake, and further cartage would be rendered unnecessary by affording arrangements in the building to break bulk and repack to fill country orders. The latter in turn would be shipped directly from this big storage building without any cartage.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the central valleys and risen on the Atlantic coast and over Northern Rocky Mountain stations. There is an area of low pressure central over Illinois, attended by general rains and thunderstorms in the central valleys, and the barometer continues highest north of Montana. It is warmer in the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, New York, and Southern New England, and it is colder in the Northwest and at Rocky Mountain stations. The temperature has fallen from 20° to 30° in Nebraska, Northern Kansas, and Western Iowa. Local snows are reported from near Lake Superior, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana. The weather continues fair, but with increasing cloudiness in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region. Showers are indicated for districts on the Atlantic coast and the lower lake region. Rain, followed by clearing and colder weather, is indicated for the States in the Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	30	38	39
6 A. M.	30	36	37
9 A. M.	31	37	40
12 M.	30	47	47
4 P. M.	31	56	54
6 P. M.	31	54	51
9 P. M.	27	49	49
12 P. M.	24	43	47

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1896	29
Corresponding date for last 20 years	35

FAVOR ARBITRATION

A Large Mass Meeting of Citizens Asks the Senate to Ratify the Treaty with England.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

An Attempt Made by Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn to Force the Meeting to Opposition.

A DISORDERLY SCENE ENDS WITH SINGING OF "AMERICA."

The Meeting Opened by Mayor Strong, with Speeches by Seth Low, Charles S. Fairchild, and Others.

A most determined attempt was made last night to convert the mass meeting at Cooper Union, called in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty, into one of protest against that treaty. This attempt was made after the meeting had been in progress for over an hour, and was apparently carefully planned in advance. It came as a surprise to only a part of the audience, but to them it was a surprise indeed.

Several speeches had been made, and Seth Low, to whom Mayor Strong had turned over the chair, was on the point of putting to a vote a series of resolutions in favor of the proposed treaty, when Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, who had been seated on the platform, arose, and plunged into a violent attack upon the treaty.

As soon as he arose a large number of persons in the rear of the hall who seemed to be aware in advance of his purpose began cheering. One man sprang up and cried: "Three cheers for Bunker Hill!" As Mr. Lynn continued his speech the applause from those who may be called his adherents grew in boldness and volume. At first the persons who had gone to the meeting in good faith appeared to be staggered at what was going on around them. Then gradually they realized the situation and began to hiss the speaker vigorously. The excitement and noise grew with every moment.

Mr. Lynn read a set of resolutions condemning the proposed treaty, and urging upon the Senate its "unqualified rejection." These he offered as an amendment to those already proposed. After a few words in condemnation of Mr. Lynn's conduct, Seth Low said he should peremptorily decline to receive his resolutions. He called upon John De Witt Warner to address the meeting, which he did, although much of his speech was lost in the noise.

Then the Chairman put the resolutions in favor of the treaty to a vote, and, though there was a torrent of "Noes," declared them carried. He then called upon the audience to join in singing "America," which they did with a hearty will and dispersed.

OPENED BY MAYOR STRONG.

Probably 2,500 Persons Present, Including Many Prominent Ladies and Gentlemen.

The meeting was held in the large hall of the Cooper Union. The doors were opened at 7:30 o'clock, and the hall was comfortably filled in less than a quarter of an hour after. The seats to the rear all around the hall were taken by men at once—a fact the significance of which was noted afterward. Before 8 o'clock all the seats in the hall were taken, and the police, under the charge of Acting Inspector O'Keefe, began to refuse admission except by card. A conservative element places the number of people in the hall at 2,500, including a large number of ladies.

Among those seated on the stage were Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. J. P. Kinnicut, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Ernest Crosby, Mrs. Samuel Clinton Van Dusen, Mrs. Frank S. Milbury, Mrs. Charles Biggs, Mrs. James S. Beemer, Mrs. H. DeForest Baldwin, Mrs. A. L. Prindle, Mrs. Pinney, Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Miss Dickenson, Mrs. James B. Mackintosh, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Allen, William R. Stewart, Lawrence E. Sexton, United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane, Henry Hentz, Prof. M. J. Drennan, Capt. H. C. Taylor of the Volunteers of America, Robert Graham, James Talcott, the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf, Charles F. Wingate, William E. Dodge, Richard Watson Gilder, Parke Godwin, Morris K. Jesup, John D. Crimmins, the Rev. Francis Carruthers, and the Rev. George Whitfield Mead.

The Mayor Heartily Greeted.

Promptly at the hour, John De Witt Warner called the meeting to order, and nominated Mayor Strong as Chairman and Ernest H. Crosby as Secretary. As the Mayor limped painfully forward, he was heartily greeted. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: We have assembled here this evening for the purpose of giving additional indorsement to that celebrated expression of one of the greatest military chieftains of our age, "Let us have peace," [applause.] and we want that peace with all the honor connected with it, even if it is at the point of the sword or at the cannon's mouth, and those of us that are here to-night feel that we can achieve greater victory by having arbitration to settle all difficulties between the two great English-speaking nations of the world than we can have by the bullet, or by the sword, or at the cannon's mouth. [Applause.]

For that reason, fellow-citizens, we have come here this evening to give voice and sentiment and emphatically to indorse every line of the treaty that is now before the United States Senate, if it cannot be changed by them to better that treaty. [Applause.] It would be an impossibility to write any document that would please everybody in this world. I have been connected myself recently with a committee, or a commission, [laughter] that has been trying to make a document that would please the citizens of even the Greater New York, which only embraces about 3,000,000 of people, and we have not been

very successful in doing it, that is, in so far as pleasing all of them is concerned, and it could not be expected that half a dozen men could get together and write a treaty that would suit 200,000,000 of people, inhabitants of the two great nations of the world—Great Britain and the United States. That would be an impossibility, but we have got a treaty that, if carried out, will enable the two great English-speaking nations of the world to set an example to the other civilized nations which will be followed; and, after this treaty is signed, it will be followed with perhaps greater and better treaties than the one that we have now before the United States Senate.

A Treaty Long Sought.

For that reason, my fellow-citizens, we meet here this evening for the express purpose of indorsing the sentiment that is in that treaty—the sentiment of arbitrating all difficulties that may arise between these two great English speaking nations of the earth; and for that purpose the citizens of the City of New York, without respect to party, without respect to religion, without respect to education, have come here to voice their sentiments to the Senate of the United States, and to say to them that the best thought, the best educational thought, the best religious thought, the best political thought of the City of New York favors the consummation of that great treaty. [Applause.]

We want to pass out of this century having accomplished what the United States Government has been trying to accomplish ever since it became an established Government. More than one hundred years ago we first thought that all the difficulties between England and this country should be settled by arbitration, and there has scarcely been a time in that period when the Government has spoken, when the people have spoken, on that subject but what it has been a unanimous thought of the best thinkers of this country that a treaty of this kind should be consummated between these two great nations, and now we have accomplished a large portion of that result, and it remains for the United States Senate to complete that treaty, complete that sentiment, and set an example to the other civilized nations of the earth that it is possible for the two most enlightened nations on this earth to settle all their difficulties by arbitration.

I am not going to say anything more to you this evening about this treaty, because my special business here is simply to call this meeting to order. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you, my fellow citizens, one of the great educators of this country, a gentleman born in the environs of the Greater New York, soon to be a citizen of New York indeed, as he is now by his birthplace, for he was born in Brooklyn, but we claim all this section of the country round about now as the Greater City of New York, and I have the pleasure of introducing to you President Seth Low of Columbia University. [Applause.]

SETH LOW'S ADDRESS.

This Country Leads the World in the Desire for Arbitration.

Mr. Low was received with prolonged applause. It was while he was speaking that the first note of discord was struck. As Mr. Low, speaking of England, said: "She is governing hundreds of millions of men in India," a man near the northern entrance of the hall cried out: "And she is starving those Indians at the same time." Some cheers and applause greeted this interruption. The man was put out of the hall at Acting Inspector O'Keefe's order, and the incident would doubtless have been forgotten but for what came later.

Mr. Low's speech was, in part, as follows:

"In Locksley Hall, Tennyson says: 'For I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.' It seems to me that that must have been the thought which came into every man's mind when he heard that the treaty had been signed between the United States and England. It certainly was a new thing in history. The event justified all that has been said of it. It is, and it ought to be, a source of pride that our own country has been the leader in bringing about the possibility of such a step in the interest of civilization.

"In the beginning of history the only law that is discernible is the law of force. Civilization begins when force recognizes that reason and justice are powers with which even force must take account. Rome became mistress of the world by the successful use of force, but wherever the Roman arms went Roman law followed it, and it was Roman law, not Roman victories, that made Rome the mother of civilization.

Systematic Arbitration New.

Arbitration, of course, is a familiar expedient of diplomacy, but such a thing as systematic arbitration is new in the history of the world, and it is a great thing when two of the leading powers of the earth join hands and say, "for five years we will not go to war, but we will submit all of these disputes, such as are classified in this treaty, to arbitration under conditions agreed upon in advance."

I think every one must see that this treaty is the beginning of a new era. It is really the spread of law into a domain where hitherto it has not entered. That is why it seems to me that the treaty itself is of far more consequence than the details of the treaty.

"It seems, on the surface, as though the genius of the two nations were quite diverse. But when one looks beneath the surface he sees that no two nations in all the world have so similar a mission. What is the influence of England upon the world to-day? She has planted colonies that have become self-governing on every shore. She is governing hundreds of millions of men in India.

"Our mission is as world-wide as that of England. It is the same mission working out under different conditions, the mission of uplifting every race to a higher manhood and more useful life. [Applause.] I submit that no greater misfortune could happen to mankind than a war between these two powers, so serious in importance and so lasting as likely to cripple either one of them in their work for mankind.

"Because this arbitration treaty helps to reduce the danger of that and strengthen the chances that the Anglo-Saxon race under both Governments will move hand in hand, leading the whole of mankind to a higher civilization by walking together at the front." [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Petition for Ratification of Treaty and Mr. Fairchild's Speech for It.

Mayor Strong, whose gout troubled him greatly, gave the meeting in charge of Mr. Low when that gentleman had concluded his address, and went home. Mr. Low called upon Charles S. Fairchild to read the resolutions prepared by the Committee of Arrangements. These resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, After long and patient negotiations, a treaty for the arbitration, within specified limits and by specified methods, of "matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain," was signed on the 11th day of January last by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two nations; and

Whereas, The United States has always been an earnest advocate of international arbitration and Congress, in 1890, by concurrent resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, requested the President "to invite, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means"; so that President McKinley, in his inaugural address, could rightly say: "This treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative, and the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire National history"; and

Whereas, The proposed treaty itself, which is for the trial term of only five years, is marked throughout by great conservatism and caution; therefore,

Resolved, That, in accord with our fellow-citizens throughout the land, we respectfully petition our National Senate for the ratification of the treaty as signed by the representatives of the high contracting parties;

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the declaration of our honored Chief Magistrate that "the treaty presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world—an example certain to be followed by others"; and in his further unqualified declaration that "the importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization."

Address by Mr. Fairchild.

Mr. Fairchild continued:

"I will make one word of explanation of these resolutions. It may not be known to all what is referred to by the concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of 1890. That was a resolution, the language of which is quoted here, that requested the President to invite negotiations with any Government with which we have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments may be referred to arbitration and be peacefully adjusted by such means.

After sketching the history of the arbitration treaty, he concluded:

"This treaty does not deal with Governmental policies or leave them to arbitration, it simply leaves rights of money and of property and things of that kind, such things as are adjusted in our courts of law, and adjusted in the courts of law in all civilized countries; they are what are provided for in this treaty, not policies, not differences or disputes; only a limited portion of them.

"The United States, Mr. Chairman, having invited them in this way, shall it now stand and hesitate as to whether it is to carry out its own invitation to the world? The important thing to us, it seems to me, the most important thing to us as a great country, is not so much whether this little treaty, to last for five years, is to be ratified or not, but whether we are to stand before the world as a serious, dignified people, meaning what we say, conscious of our dignity and our honor, and ready to stand by it at all times and under all circumstances." [Applause.]

THE LETTERS.

One from Archbishop Corrigan and One from the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes.

Secretary Crosby read the list of Vice Presidents, including many prominent men, and also letters from Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. The Archbishop wrote:

Dear Sir: A prior engagement will keep me out of town next Thursday evening, and prevent my attendance at the mass meeting in Cooper Union.

The advantages, material and moral, of our condition in the United States as compared with countries bristling with standing armies; the countless blessings of peace as contrasted with the horror and atrosities of war, ought to make every right-minded citizen yearn for the day when the chief factor in adjusting international disputes will be the "sweet reasonableness" of arbitration, not the cannon or the bayonet. In leading up to such a happy result, what nations could more appropriately or successfully take the initiative than the United States and Great Britain?

I earnestly hope the sentiments voiced in Cooper Union may find an expressive echo throughout this vast continent. May the waves of either ocean long waft from our shores to the rest of the globe only the glad tidings of peace and good will! I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

M. A. CORRIGAN.

Dr. Mendes's Letter.

Dr. Mendes's letter was as follows:

Dear Sir—The Board of Jewish Ministers of this city will meet this evening at 8 o'clock for prayer and study, in memory of the birth and death of our master, Moses—both of which events, according to our traditions, occurred on the 7th of Adar, which happens to fall on this date. If not too late, some of us will no doubt be present at your meeting to-night after the conclusion of our exercises. But, on behalf of the board, I wish to state that we are in heartiest accord with you and your effort to promote arbitration.

Permit me to inclose to you a copy of the memorial of the Jewish ministers of the United States and Canada in this connection. It has been signed by over 200. Praying that the National heart will be quickened by you to recognize peace and reason as humanity's watchwords, I am, very truly yours,

H. PEREIRA MENDES,
Secretary of the board, and Chairman of Committee on Arbitration Resolutions of the New York Board of Ministers.

The Memorial.

The memorial referred to by Dr. Mendes is in favor of the settlement of international differences by means of arbitration. Letters were also received from the Rev. C. Armand Miller, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. J. P. Remensnyder, Ballington Booth, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

SOME OTHER SPEAKERS.

Addresses by Bishop Potter, President Samuel Gompers, and ex-Justice Howland.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter said:

"Evidently there are a good many men in this room who have learned, as I have, to believe in arbitration. I believe in it for reasons which I shall venture to refer to this evening because they are the reasons of the great masses of the people.

"What is the prominent characteristic of barbarism? It is: If I have a difference with my neighbor he and I must settle it by an appeal to force. The stories of the early organization of society all show where they chose a chief who is physically strongest, because physical power alone secures order in those stages of civilization. The next step from barbarism is a semi-civilization, in which, in the family at any rate, we have got to recognize the value of some sort of organization, and to transfer that organization to the community or communities in which the families are gathered.

Our Type of Civilization the Best.

"We believe our type of civilization to be the highest. What shall restrain us from lifting this progress in our modes of deciding our differences one step higher? Is it because we believe in the intelligence of the arbitrament of war? Suppose I should find myself at issue, as I easily might, on some question of education with the President of Columbia College; and suppose I should suggest to you to-night to clear a ring in this room and allow the President of that college and myself to take our coats off, if the ladies permitted it, and to descend into the middle of the room and undertake to settle the difference; what would you think of that? [Laughter.] I may have a profound conviction of the justice of my cause, but I am very much afraid the President would knock me out on the first round; but it would convince nobody but the President that he was right.

"Our modern civilization affords courage field enough. Consider what is being done every day in this great city of ours by plain men of this sort that we never hear of. I would we had in New York some authority that could fasten upon these men's breasts medals for their deeds, as they do in the military orders.

"This is the true sphere for that courage, for that utter disregard of life, which we find in connection with war, and along with it we find that sublimest courage which illustrates self-restraint. [Applause.]

"We are a great people. No one living to-day can prophesy the influence of the Nation represented by this assemblage, upon the civilization of the future. Will that influence be greater if it illustrates itself by force of arms, or by the force of character; by the genius that illustrates the triumph of mechanism in connection with the butchery of men, or royal self-restraint that holds its hand and teaches the world how to rule itself by the law of righteousness, because it has learned by the power which it has given in its treaties of arbitration to honor this law and to enthrone it, as I pray God it may be our privilege to do, above all the nations of the world. [Long Applause.]

President Samuel Gompers.

Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, said:

"The day of government by force ought to cease and give place to the government of reason, of intelligence, and of human interests. [Applause.] These should be paramount over the prowess or power of any man or set of men. The profession of militarism is the profession of slaughter. And yet numbers of men are advocating in this country the increase of armed forces.

"The burdens of war have always fallen upon the masses of labor. [Applause.] And when I say labor, I mean those who labor in the factories, in the stores, in the mills, and in the mines. Labor has had to make these sacrifices for the stupidity, for the inhumanity, and for the viciousness of monarchs and false statesmen. [Applause.] "We want to overcome the petty jealousies, the strife and discord, that have made countless myriads of widows and orphans, and sent thousands and thousands of men to untimely graves. We want to accomplish peace on earth and good-will toward all men. We hope to help in the realization of the poet's dream when we would have 'a parliament of man, a federation of the world.'" [Applause.]

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland.

Henry E. Howland said that this country was the first one that had applied the arbitration principle to nations. It was the first to say, Is there not some other way than war of settling national quarrels?

The speaker referred to the signing of the treaty preliminaries by the diplomatic representatives of the two countries and paid a handsome compliment to Secretary Olney as "a keen, sagacious lawyer who knows how to look after the interests of his client." The balance of Mr. Howland's address told of former arbitrations, and explained the provisions of the treaty now proposed.

CHAIRMAN LOW AGAIN.

His First Effort to Get a Vote on the Resolutions Interrupted.

Chairman Seth Low arose at the conclusion of ex-Judge Howland's speech to put to a vote the resolutions that Mr. Fairchild read at the beginning of the meeting. Before calling for a vote he tried to make a few remarks, but was interrupted by Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn. Mr. Low said:

"I read the other day that a brave officer of the German Army had been challenged to fight a duel under conditions that meant the death of one of the combatants, probably both. He declined to fight. He was a man who had hazarded his life for his country and he had won the iron cross of bravery in one of the battlefields of Germany.

"The matter came to the ears of the Emperor of Germany, and he dismissed this man from the army because he would not fight a duel, but as a mark of his favor, he said to him that he might keep the iron cross. He sent back the cross, saying that a man who had hazarded his life for his country, and who had displayed his valor there, needed no iron cross to show that he was a brave man. Even in Germany he was brave enough not to fight a duel.

"Now, something like that I conceive to be the attitude of the United States. On a hundred battlefields our soldiers have poured out their blood like water. This country has spent the treasure as no other country has spent it in defense of its rights, and no man living dares to say that the desire for arbitration in the United States is the desire of cowardice.

"It is rather the recognition of the truth that the poet wrote when he said: 'Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.' [Applause.] And it is to advance interests of men through peace that this Nation stands for this thing.

"You have heard the resolutions that have been submitted for your adoption."

MR. LYNN'S INTERRUPTION.

The Attempt to Force a Contrary Action upon the Meeting and a Speech.

At this point Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, who was sitting on the stage, rose. He was received with great cheering. Soon these cheers were mingled with hisses. Persons on and near the platform cried to him to "Shut up!"

"Order!" "Put him out!" "Sit down!" "You are a gentleman, you are!" were some of the utterances heard in the general clamor. His supporters swung hats in the air, hurrahed, yelled, gave catcalls, and one of them cried out: "Three cheers for Bryan!" Mr. Lynn spoke as follows:

Attack on England.

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of New York—(a voice in the rear: "Three cheers for Bunker Hill.")

"As one of the Judges of this city, I have listened with profound interest to the speakers of the evening. I join with them in their expressions of praise for peace and their great desire to avoid war. I have felt with all the speakers that where war can be avoided it should be; that no greater disaster can befall our fair land than the catastrophe of war; but I have felt to-night that before the adoption of these resolutions we should hesitate and pause.

"Who seeks this arbitration? Is it a country that has always lived up to her professions now? [Cries of "No! No!"] The great Benjamin Franklin, when our continental colonies had proclaimed their independence, sought that peace arbitration of our differences. That same country spurned the offers of our continental fathers, and declared war against the thirteen colonies. That is the same country which seeks now to entrap us into a treaty while it grossly violated her treaty with us in the war of 1812 and 1814. [Great applause.]

"When the honor of this country was at stake, when civil war was in our midst, it was that country which raised armed troops and ships of war and violated the treaty then in operation. [Applause.] The spirit of this great city of New York is against such a resolution. [Prolonged cheering.]

"I care not for the preservation of the securities; I care not for their depreciation; I desire the elevation of patriotism as against the depreciation of securities. [Hisses and applause.] I wish to perpetuate the same spirit that stood behind the guns at Lexington. [Applause.] I wish to keep alive the spirit that animated the men at Bunker Hill. [Applause.]

"I wish to keep alive the memory of Jackson at New Orleans. [Great applause.] I wish to keep alive the memory of all the great heroes who fought to preserve our liberties. [Applause.] Peace! Ay, cry peace, but as the great Henry said before the Assembly in Virginia, 'The gentlemen cry peace, peace, but there is no peace.' There can be no peace with this robber nation England." [Applause.]

"To-night the Greeks are defending their humble brothers, when England, with arms and cutlasses, is forcing that unfortunate people into slavery under the Turk. [Applause.] A treaty with a Government that has permitted the Armenians to be slaughtered by thousands, [applause;] a treaty with a country that has broken every obligation and violated every pledge of honor she ever made! [Great applause.] We are a peaceful Nation, and we will maintain that peaceful attitude with honor. We seek no war, but, in the words of the great Washington, which this call does not incorporate to-night, 'We seek no entangling alliances with foreign nations.' [Applause.]

"I propose to-night to express my Americanism in this meeting and before one of the best American citizens we have—President Low— [Applause] a gentleman whom I honor, whom I respect, and who has done more to make this proud city what it is than any other of her citizens. [Applause.] I propose even to stir up in that patriotic part again the old spirit of his fathers. [Applause.] Let me read what should be put in these resolutions:

The Opposing Resolutions.

"Whereas, The United States, following the sage advice of George Washington and the fathers of the Republic, has ever avoided entangling alliances with European powers and pursued its path of peaceful progress untrammeled by treaties restricting its beneficent influence in the Western hemisphere, and whereas the Monroe doctrine is the practically accepted code of international law prevailing on this continent, and whereas the arbitration treaty now pending before the Senate of the United States is so lacking in clearness of language and so complicated in construction as to involve danger of a reversal of the time-honored policy of Washington and of the setting aside of the Monroe doctrine; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, respectfully urge upon the Senate the unqualified rejection of the said arbitration treaty with England.

"Resolved, That, in our opinion, this treaty, if ratified in its present form, would afford no genuine security against war if England's grasping policy should menace our National interests, but would have the effect of lulling the American people into a false sense of security fraught with National danger, and would be useful only to England in her wars of aggression upon weak peoples, and in her ever recurring territorial disputes.

"Resolved, That we respectfully submit to the Senate of the United States that the recent history and present international relations of England justify the belief that she is not acting in good faith in this matter as a friend of peace, but is simply seeking a free hand and the moral support of the United States in policies and enterprises of which the American people strongly disapprove—proof of which is supplied by the action of her naval forces in aiding the Turks against the Christian people of Crete and the preparations notoriously on foot for a war of subjugation against the free Dutch people of South Africa."

Offered as an Amendment.

"This is a painful position for me to occupy. [Derisive laughter on the stage and hisses from the audience.] I mean in the sense that anything I say should disturb or interfere with the quiet performance of a meeting. But, Sir, I came not here to disturb the speakers; I came here to give expression to the sentiment in the bottom of my heart as expressed by the honest purposes of this meeting, and I offer what I have read as an amendment to the resolutions which have been presented. [Cries of "No, no," amid applause mingled with hisses.]

CHAIRMAN LOW REPLIES.

The Lynn Resolutions Declined with a Sharp Speech, and the Meeting Brought to an End.

Chairman Seth Low rose and walked to the front of the stage in quiet dignity, and said:

"Fellow-Citizens—This is a country of free speech, [applause,] and when my friend asked for the privilege of the platform, I yielded it to him with the greatest pleasure. [Applause.] He must square it with his own conscience—[Hisses and confusion in the rear of the hall]—that, having accepted an invitation to attend a meeting to take such action as might be deemed best in favor of the ratification of this treaty, he has spoken against its ratification. [Hisses.]

"There is no reason in the world why those of our fellow-citizens of New York who may oppose the ratification of this treaty should not have their own meeting. [Applause and cheers.] But I protest that it was never yet and it never can be proper to come to a meeting called for one purpose and try to twist it into another. [Applause and cheers.] I must, therefore, decline with great regret, but I must peremptorily decline, to accept the amendment to the resolution. [Renewed applause, mingled with hisses.]

"Fair play is a jewel, gentlemen. [Renewed hisses in the rear of the hall. A voice: "Mr. Chairman, this is an open meeting, and I demand that you put the question upon the amendment."] I will call upon the Hon. John De Witt Warner to address the meeting, and then I will put the question on the resolutions submitted by those who called the meeting, and then we will close by singing 'America.'" [Tremendous applause and cheering.]

John De Witt Warner arose amid the wildest confusion. At first he could not be heard. When he got the attention of the audience he said:

"I came here without a speech, but a man who had not prepared himself to say anything would surely open his mouth and let his mind speak itself out if he had in him the blood of an American citizen. [Applause and cheers.] There have been one or two questions asked, which, even at this late hour, it is perhaps well should be answered. We are asked who has asked for this treaty. It was the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

"I am, if possible, even less imbued with friendship for Great Britain as a political power than the gentleman who preceded me, because, Sir, while he appears not to have the heart when we have attained our triumph, to glory over Great Britain, I want to stand here, and when we have achieved our end, to take Great Britain into camp as a prisoner forever and ever. We are asked who is represented by those asking for the ratification of this treaty. The answer has been given better than I can give it, by a speaker on this platform, who spoke on behalf of the organized labor of the world, and who asked that the soldier be taken off of the back of the man who earns the wages. [Cheers.] There is but one side on which we can stand.

What Is American Patriotism?

"We have been asked where is American patriotism? I read here this: 'I look forward to the day when there will be a court established that should be recognized by all nations, which shall take into consideration all differences between nations and settle such differences.' The man who spoke those words is the great Ulysses Grant. Before him came he who was first in peace, first in war, and first he ever will remain in the hearts of his countrymen.

"After him followed that patriot and man, Gen. Sheridan. He gave expression to similar sentiments, and said that before the next centennial he would find arbitration rule the world, established in behalf of humanity, in behalf of labor, in behalf of religion, in behalf of patriotism." [Long applause.]

Chairman Low then put the resolution to a vote. There was a wild shout of "ay's," and a wilder shout of "noes."

The Chairman declared the resolutions adopted, and the meeting was closed by the singing of "America."

Who Wauhope Lynn Is.

Wauhope Lynn is Justice of the First Judicial District Court. He was appointed to that position by Gov. Flower upon the death of Civil Justice Peter Mitchell, and was subsequently re-elected for a term of six years. He is one of the best-known Tammany men in the lower west side of the city, and is a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Third Assembly District. For years he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Irish societies.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

How Politics Have Influenced Mr. Olcott's Appointments.

The series of political moves that have been going on in the District Attorney's office during the last two months have about come to an end, and it is not likely that there will be any more sudden changes in District Attorney Olcott's staff for some time to come.

Since Mr. Olcott went into office he has appointed new men for five out of the eight Assistant District Attorneyships, and of the ten Deputy Assistants he has appointed eight new ones. Of Col. Fellows's old staff of full assistants, there now remain John D. Lindsay, Vernon M. Davis, and James W. Osborne, and of the deputy assistants, Chief Clerk Unger and Henry C. Allen.

Of the three old assistants, it is known that Mr. Lindsay will be kept for some time as a member of Mr. Olcott's staff. He has been put in charge of the Indictment Bureau, succeeding George Gordon Battle. Mr. Osborne is known to be in excellent standing with his new chief, who has openly spoken of Mr. Osborne's energy and of his excellent work in the criminal courts, and it is known that Mr. Olcott would like to retain Mr. Osborne on his staff. Nothing has as yet been said about Mr. Osborne's resigning.

Mr. Davis, who has, for the last two years, been actively engaged in the prosecution of incendiaries, will sever his connection with the office on April 15, by which time his successor, who is already supposed to have been selected, will be appointed. Mr. Davis will open a law office with ex-Deputy Assistant District Attorney Martine.

Of Mr. Olcott's new staff it is generally known that only one member was absolutely of his own selection. He is David Mitchell, his chief assistant. The others, it is understood, were named by either Mr. Platt or his lieutenants, Messrs. Lauterbach and Gruber. In selecting these assistants great care has been taken to secure men who had large followings in their respective districts. For instance, Otto A. Rosalsky represents the Hebrew class of the east side. He was formerly an active practitioner in Essex Market Court, and has a large following. Antonio C. Astarita was appointed on the strength of his backing from the Italians. In the other appointments it is understood that political influences have been brought to bear with equal force.

As it is known that Mr. Olcott will be a candidate for District Attorney this year, it is not likely that he will make any changes so far as his own appointees are concerned before next year. Then, if elected, it is said, he will reorganize his staff in a way that will be more to his own personal liking.

A German Lexicographer Dies.

BERLIN, March 11.—Daniel Sanders, a well-known German lexicographer, died to-day at Neu Strelitz.

He was born Nov. 12, 1819. He published "The Dictionary of the German Language," with documents after the time of Luther; a "Dictionary of Foreign Words," a "Dictionary of German Synonyms," and other works of the same class. He was a member of the Conference on German Orthography in 1876. In 1879 he published a "History of the German Language and Literature." Among his other works was a "History of Neo-Heilenic Literature," and a "Grammar of Modern Greek."

CONTROVERSY OF GRAIN MEN.

New York and Baltimore Shippers Are Wrangling Over Differentials.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day appointed a committee composed of Robert Ramsay, R. D. Fisher, and Louis Muller to represent that body and the interests of Baltimore grain dealers at the hearing in New York next Monday before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

New York grain men claim that the differential railroad rate in favor of Baltimore is too high. They laid complaint before the Inter-State Commerce Committee, which will meet on Monday to hear arguments. Baltimore merchants maintain that the differential of 3 cents per 100 pounds is not high enough, and the committee will endeavor to so convince the commission. The committee have engaged ex-Judge William A. Fischer as counsel.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions from the Jewelry Trade and Other Sources.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

From the Jewelry Trade.

By Messrs. L. & M. Kahn & Co.:	
L. & M. Kahn & Co.	$25
Oppenheimer Brothers & Veith	25
Stern Brothers & Co.	25
Max Freund & Co.	25
Joseph Fahys & Co.	25
Conrovisler, Wilcox Mfg. Co.	25
A. Lorsch & Co.	25
Crescent Watch Case Company	25
J. B. Bowden & Co.	10
Alfred H. Smith & Co.	10
H. W. Wheeler & Co.	10
N. H. White & Co.	10
Eisemann Brothers	10
Keller & Untermeyer Mfg. Co.	10
William S. Hedges & Co.	10
H. Hardy & Co.	10
Albert Wittmaier	10
H. Ginnell & Co.	10
Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co.	10
Sig. Hirschberg	10
Jacobson Brothers	10
Charles Glatz	10
U. S. Diamond Cutting & Polishing Co.	10
W. I. Rosenfeld	10
Randel, Baremore & Billings	10
J. King, Op & Co.	10
Total	$380

From Miscellaneous Sources.

Edward S. Clark	$500
Butler Brothers	50
L. L. Buck	30
F. W. Devoe	25
Congregation Agudath Jeshorin	10
All Saints', Episcopal	5
German, Moravian	3

THE PARADISE OF USURERS.

Interest at Five Per Cent. a Day Allowed in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 11.—There are several queer laws in the Province of Quebec. In November, 1894, the following extraordinary note was signed in this city:

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 30, 1894.—One month and a half from date for value received, at the domicile of Ambrose Lafortune, 98½ Common Street, I promise to pay to the order of said Ambrose Lafortune the sum of $250, and, moreover, in default of payment at maturity to pay an interest of 5 per cent. per day to be reckoned after the date of the making of the present note on the amount thereof. J. L. MICHAUD.

The note was made on a regular printed blank used by Lafortune. Michaud, carelessly, did not take the trouble to read it over, assuming that it was the ordinary printed form it purported to be, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The note was not paid at maturity, but $100 was given on account on July 7, 1896, and on Feb. 26 last the holder of the note took out an action, claiming the balance of $150, with interest thereon as stipulated in the contract.

The case went by default, but the Prothonotary, by whom judgment is generally rendered in such cases, found the transaction so immoral that he declined to take action and referred the case to a Judge duly sitting in court. Yesterday Judge Gill rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, decreeing that the defendant pay the $150 and interest thereon at 5 per cent. per diem since Dec. 20, 1894, making in all $6,135.

In rendering judgment Judge Gill spoke of the lack of any restraint on usury in the Province and urged the necessity of remedy by legislative enactment.

RESCUED FROM A PANTHER.

The Terrible Experience of a New York Man in Florida.

MIAMI, Fla., March 11.—John J. Finn of New York, now hunting near Fort Pierce with a party, had a terrible experience with a panther the other day while fishing. Being interested in the sport, they threw the fish on the banks as they went along and got separated. Mr. Finn, on going through a picket, came face to face with a huge panther feasting on some of the fish that had been left.

Mr. Finn picked up a light wood knot and threw it at the beast, shouting with all his might. He also drew his hunting knife. The panther, enraged at being disturbed, suddenly jumped at Mr. Finn. The latter turned and attempted to escape. The panther's claws caught him on the shoulder, ripping his coat and shirt down and lacerating his back badly. Mr. Finn made a thrust at the panther with his hunting knife, but the beast knocked it out of his hand with a blow of his paw. Seizing a cudgel Mr. Finn managed to deal the beast a heavy blow, which temporarily stunned him.

Hardly had Mr. Finn gotten ten feet away before he heard the panther after him again. With tremendous leaps he came on and dashed up to him, crouching low for the fatal spring. Just then a report was heard at the side of the path, the strength of the beast was gone, and with a snarl of rage and pain he fell dead. Mr. Finn looked up and saw Billy Bowlege, a Seminole. He had been on the trail of the beast all the afternoon, and had gotten there just in time to save Mr. Finn's life.

An Appeal for Cripples.

The Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children has issued an appeal for funds to carry on its work. There are now two twin knock-kneed boys, a child with Pott's disease, and a hip-joint case, whom the managers wish to receive, but cannot risk incurring the expense until their funds increase. The hospital's report for last year has been issued, and shows many cases cured and others substantially helped. Most of the cripples are sent to the hospital at Englewood from New York City. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. J. R. Tillinghast, care Messrs. Turner, McClure & Rolston, 22 William Street, New York.

Willing Workers' Home.

The managers of the Willing Workers' Home, at 767 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, are endeavoring to raise funds to purchase a site and erect a building in a more central location. In an appeal recently sent out it was stated that a site had been selected, upon which a small building has already been begun. The public is asked to contribute. Offerings may be sent to the President, Mrs. J. H. Faraday, 1,821 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PENNSGROVE, N. J., March 11.—The roundhouse and the carhouse of the Delaware River Railroad were burned to-day. Three locomotives were destroyed.

BUFFALO, March 11.—The Ryan elevator on Erie Canal was burned to-day. Loss $38,000. A transfer floater, valued at $38,000, also burned, and two schooners were damaged, so that the total loss caused by the fire is $80,000.

NEGRO MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Edifice at Springfield, Ill., in Honor of Lincoln Brown, and Douglass.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—The finest church ever erected for the negro race is to be built here. It will be called the Lincoln Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Church, in honor of the emancipator.

The structure will be of Bedford stone. A total seating capacity of 1,000 will be afforded. There are to be a library, reading room, gymnasium, and a night school. There will also be a bureau to aid ex-slaves in finding lost relatives. The semi-circular room immediately in front of the edifice will be used as a public museum, and will contain a complete collection of slavery relics and books.

A large triple window above the memorial room will contain life-size portraits of Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, and John Brown, Lincoln occupying the centre. A large window facing another street will be placed in honor of the Union soldiers and sailors. There are to be twenty-eight other prominent windows, named in honor of persons and organizations. The material for the pulpit will be brought from Harper's Ferry, while the pulpit chairs will be made from material from Lincoln's old home, at Salem, Ill. The entire cost of the church is estimated at $50,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo is at the Hoffman.

William A. Sutherland of Rochester is at the Gilsey.

Prince Wrede of the Austrian Legation at Washington is at the Cambridge.

C. C. Bacon of Philadelphia and C. F. Ayer of Boston are at the Savoy.

Charles G. Dawes of Illinois and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah and ex-Senator F. T. Dubois of Idaho are at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Francis and Mrs. Frank S. Black of Troy are at the Normandie.

Ex-Congressman Carlos French and Clinton B. Davis of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia and James L. McLane of Baltimore are at the Albemarle.

Edwin Davis of Atlanta, E. C. Potter of Chicago, and W. T. Way of Boston are at the Windsor.

Thomas T. Worrall of Philadelphia, E. M. Ellis of Ithaca, and F. A. Walker of Chicago are at the Grand.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington, D. C., and Samuel Hoar of Boston are at the Holland.

Frank T. Brown of Chicago, John L. Chapman of Philadelphia, and C. J. Barnard of Syracuse are at the Imperial.

Ransom Gillis and S. G. Jessop of Detroit, Charles P. Kimball of Troy, and C. G. Judd of Hartford are at the Manhattan.

Peter Hogan and J. B. Leeson of Albany, C. B. Tyler of Boston, and Irving H. Reynolds of Milwaukee are at the Grand Union.

W. E. Jones and J. A. Jeffrey of Columbus, Ohio; Charles H. Derby of Boston, and Elmer E. Shaner of Pittsburg are at the Astor.

John Russell Young of Philadelphia, ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, and John R. Walsh of Chicago are at the Buckingham.

W. G. Chittick and J. S. Lord of Boston, Joseph Goodman of Hartford, and J. G. Steeley of Dayton, Ohio, are at the Marlborough.

T. B. Dwight, Morristown; T. V. Johnston, Jr., New York; J. S. Elliott, Kingston, Jamaica; William Lees, Manchester, England, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Froude, England, are at the Brevoort.

Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Congressmen Paul J. Sorg of Ohio and William Whiting of Massachusetts, and State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Utica are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, James A., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; O. E. Putnam, dry goods, &c.; Mrs. J. Manning, millinery, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass; J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boswell & Aird, Cohoes, N. Y.; H. Aird, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bronner, E. M., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Bronner, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnstone, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chamblee Brothers, Birmingham, Ala.; J. D. Chamblee, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Ia.; W. Davidson, carpets; B. Davidson, dry goods and shoes, 88 Walker Street; Hotel Savoy.

Desbecker, Weil & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Weil, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Eliel, Loucheim & Loeb, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, notions, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Farley, Harvey & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. H. Tucker, white goods and linens, 515 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks and velvets, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, The William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Bechtold, domestics, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Normandie.

Higgs, S., & Co

MORE CHARTER OBJECTIONS

The Important Points on Which the City Club's Committee Lays Stress.

SINGLE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

A Bureau of Elections Separate from the Police Department, Which Latter Should Have a Single Head—A Claim Also that the Whole Charter Draft Is Inharmonious.

A brief prepared by the City Club's Committee on the Greater New York Charter, at the request of the Committees on Affairs of Cities of both houses of the State Legislature, expressed at the joint hearing in Albany last Tuesday night, was yesterday sent to the Chairmen of the Senate and the Assembly committees.

This document, which suggests several important changes in the charter as drafted, was prepared by J. Noble Hayes, Chairman; Charles C. Burlingham, Myer S. Isaacs, James C. Carter, William Travers Jerome, Joseph H. Choate, R. Fulton Cutting, L. L. Delafield, Horace E. Deming, Dorman B. Eaton, Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, William B. Hornblower, J. Frederic Kernochan, Joseph Larocque, J. B. Ludlow, John E. Parsons, Wheeler H. Peckham, James W. Pryor, Albert Shaw, William Allaire Shortt, and Simon Sterne.

Three Principal Suggestions.

The City Club's committee urges the adoption of the following three suggestions contained in the supplementary report of Commissioners Low and Strong: First, that the Municipal Assembly shall consist of a single chamber; second, that the Bureau of Elections should be separated from the Police Department, and that the department shall be placed under a single head, and third, that the Mayor's power of removal shall be extended over his entire term.

It is argued that two chambers in the Municipal Assembly are unnecessary and cumbersome. A single body charged with full responsibility can be made as dignified as the higher of the two. The city needs simply a body of citizens charged with the duty of exercising the legislative functions of the municipality. It is pointed out that, as to the important financial functions of the Municipal Assembly, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Sinking Fund Commissioners constitute in effect a second legislative body.

The reason for advocating the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department is chiefly the desire to remove all excuse for making the Police Board bi-partisan. It is essential to the good government of the department that the Police Board should not be appointed with reference to any consideration but the efficiency of the department. This city certainly has not experienced the bnefits which, according to its advocates, the bi-partisan feature should bestow.

"We have now had," says the committee, "an illustration of the way in which the bi-partisan feature in a modified form works under a city administration which desires to produce results beneficial to the people, and which is conducted in great measure independently of political considerations. The result has been little short of disastrous, and the devoted efforts of some members of the board have been largely nullified by the political influences introduced into it by other Commissioners. * * * In fact, the bi-partisan feature is a stumbling block in the path of Commissioners honestly desirous of doing their duty."

An Alternative Proposition.

If, however, it is deemed advisable to retain a commission at the head of the Police Department, the committee earnestly recommends that the power be given to the Mayor to cast the deciding vote in case of a dead-lock in the Police Board. This suggestion is not without a legislative precedent. Chapter 77 of the Laws of 1870 provided that the Mayor of the City of Albany should be ex-officio a member of the Board of Police with four Commissioners appointed by him.

Various reasons are advanced why the Mayor's power of removal should be extended over his entire term. In any specific case a Mayor, it is argued, could not be expected to decide the question of removal as wisely within the first six months of his term as he might decide it later. Or the limitation might well lead a Mayor to make removals which, in the absence of the limitation, he would finally decide not to make. Furthermore, it is submitted that under the provisions of the draft charter the Municipal Government is not sufficiently subjected to popular control. If the Mayor's power of removal were confined to the six months immediately following his accession to office, it would be impossible for him so to constitute his administration within that time as to carry out the views of those by whom he was elected. Not only is the popular control thus seriously limited, but the Municipal Government is not sufficiently concentrated under a single head. In reply to the objection that an unlimited continuing power of removal may be used for partisan political purposes, it may be said that all danger from such a use of this power by the Mayor would be removed by requiring him to file a statement of reasons of his action.

Against Fixed Terms.

Other objections urged to the Greater New York charter as it now stands are:

"That it provides fixed terms for almost all the important city officers. Such a provision is undesirable, because, like the power of removal, as provided by the draft charter, it renders less probable continuance in municipal office. The commission has attempted to provide terms of six years for most of the city officers, whose duties require technical knowledge; but because of the ways in which the power of removal clause has been framed, it is probable that their terms of office in actual practice would be no longer than four years.

"That the charter provides for the affirmative vote of all the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in fixing the annual budget. The requirement of a unanimous vote is an anomaly in our system of government. The majority vote is deemed a sufficient safeguard in the case of legislative or judicial action. The experience of New York, both with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and with the present Police Board, under the requirement of a unanimous vote, shows that the probability of a deadlock is very great.

Confused and Inharmonious.

"That the draft charter, as a whole, is obscure, confused, and inharmonious. The full force of this criticism could be made apparent only by a detailed statement, which it would be extremely laborious to make and tedious to read. It will suffice, for the purpose of this statement, to call attention to those parts of the draft which deal with the enormous and confused body of existing laws relating to the political divisions of the State which are to be consolidated. These features of the proposed charter may be divided into two classes—the provisions which re-enact existing laws and those which repeal existing laws.

"Throughout the charter, as reported to the Legislature, are scattered provisions which declare in general terms that large classes of existing laws are to continue in force so far as they are 'not inconsistent with the provisions' of the charter. The re-enacting sections cover fifteen or twenty pages in all.

"The amendments necessary to effect the changes suggested are so numerous, and would affect so many sections of the charter, that it would be 'quite impossible to suggest all that may be necessary without making a careful examination of the entire charter with reference to each of the proposed changes.' The charter in its present form has been in the hands of the City Club only for a few days. Such an examination would be impossible within the time set for the presentation of amendments by the committees on affairs of cities of the Legislature. If the changes now proposed are seriously considered by the committees on affairs of cities, we shall be very glad to present, withing a short time after those committees request us to do so, the specific amendments necessary to effect the changes."

REAL ESTATE MEN TO ACT.

They Plan for a Mass Meeting Next Monday.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange, with representatives of other commercial bodies, met yesterday afternoon at the Real Estate Exchange to perfect arrangements for the mass meeting to consider the Greater New York charter next Monday afternoon. President A. E. Marling of the Real Estate Exchange was Chairman of the meeting.

Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the following telegram was sent to the Chairmen of the Assembly and Senate Committees on Cities at Albany:

"Postponement of action is respectfully requested on charter for Greater New York until after citizens' mass meeting at Real Estate Exchange Monday next."

Speeches were made by Mr. Marling, Jefferson M. Levy, Col. W. E. Rogers, ex-State Senator Gerard, G. de F. Barton, B. F. Romaine, M. Ottinger, R. Deeves, E. H. Moeran, and J. F. Doyle. A committee on speakers was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Deeves, White, Ottinger, Romaine, and Hopkins. The Directors of the Exchange will hold another meeting this afternoon.

A COMMEMORATIVE EXPOSITION.

Senator McNulty Proposes that It Shall Be Held in 1901.

ALBANY, March 11.—That the establishment of a greater City of New York shall be appropriately commemorated is the desire of Senator McNulty of Brooklyn.

He has prepared a bill authorizing the City of New York "to acquire lands, and to erect, furnish, and equip buildings thereon for an exhibition of arts, sciences, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea, to be held for such period during the year 1901 as the Board of Commissioners created shall determine, for commemorating the incorporation of the Greater New York.

"Such lands and buildings and such exhibition shall be devoted to public use, and to public instruction and healthful recreation, and subject to reasonable rules and regulations; shall be open to all the people without discrimination, upon the same terms, conditions, and admission fees.

"Lands in the City of New York, located in the borough of Brooklyn, may be acquired for the purposes of this act either in fee, for a term of years, by condemnation, or by private contracts of lease with the owners."

The bill authorizes New York City to issue $10,000,000 in bonds for the expense of the exposition. The following are created a Board of Exhibition Commissioners, "with power and authority in the name of and in behalf of the City of New York to acquire such lands, and erect, furnish, and equip such buildings, and use and maintain such exhibition":

The Governor and Mayor William L. Strong, August Belmont, Henry O. Havemeyer, Henry B. Hyde, Morris K. Jesup, Ogden Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hermann Oelrichs, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Rockefeller, J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel F. Stapleton, Chauncey M. Depew, Levi P. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, William C. Whitney, John T. Agnew, John Claflin, Joseph I. C. Clarke, William L. Davis, Roswell P. Flower, Andrew H. Green, John Jacob Astor, A. Abraham, Joseph S. Auerbach, E. Ellery Anderson, William C. Bryant, J. H. Breslin, William Berri, Thomas D. Creamer, William Cauldwell, Howard Carroll, Paul Dana, John Delmar, Louis C. Fitzgerald, Daniel Frohman, George J. Gould, George De Forrest Grant, Henry George, Gardner G. Howland, William R. Hearst, Henry Heintz, Seth Low, James McLear, Hugh McLaughlin, Thomas A. McIntyre, St. Clair McKelway, Andrew McLean, Alexander E. Orr, William C. Redfield, Nathan Straus, J. S. T. Stranahan, and Mirabeau Towns.

ADDING FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Charter May Be Reported to the Legislature To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—The members of the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees and President Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary George M. Pinney, Jr., William C. De Witt, and Silas B. Dutcher of the Greater New York Commission, met in executive session to-night to finally complete the Greater New York charter. The meeting lasted till after midnight, and the various amendments suggested at the different hearings of the committee were considered.

Not one of the amendments of any importance suggested at the hearings was entertained favorably by the Commissioners nor accepted by the committees. The amendment suggested by the City Club and that of Mr. Auerbach regarding the jurisdiction of the Dock Department over the water front were rejected, as were the amendments suggested applying to the Street Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New York City.

The suggested amendments of the Union League Club regarding the chapter of the charter touching taxation were also rejected.

Among the amendments adopted were those removing the objections made by the Coroners' physicians; one taking better care of the veterans; one suggested regarding the publication of notices in the Brooklyn papers, and also providing for the publication of notices in semi-weekly papers in the borough of Bronx.

Senator Stranahan said that the charter would be reported to-morrow if the amendments could be incorporated in the charter in time.

Farmers Want a Higher Tariff.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 11.—The farmers of Queens County have adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, under the Wilson tariff law, the duty on farm products was reduced to such an extent that we have suffered great loss, be it resolved that we recommend the following duties on farm products: Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; turnips, 20 cents per bushel; cabbage, $3 per 100; sauerkraut, $3 per barrel of forty gallons, and the same rates on all other farm products as existed under the McKinley tariff."

Monitor Puritan in Tow.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—A special telegram to The Virginian from Hatteras to-night states that the cruiser Columbia left there at 2 P. M. with the monitor Puritan in tow. She was expected to reach Cape Henry in from twelve to fifteen hours.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LAGRANGE, Ind., March 11.—The Lagrange County safe, in the Court House, was blown open this morning and $400 was carried away.

BOSTON, March 11.—The National Lancers have voted to go to New York April 27 to participate in the Grant memorial celebration parade.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for reports of the condition of National banks at the close of business March 9.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Black to-day appointed James D. Gallup of Clymer County Clerk of Chautauqua County, in the place of Victor A. Albro, deceased.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 11.—The Supreme Court Grand Jury has found an indictment for murder in the first degree against Howard C. Benham. He is charged with wife-murder.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—John F. Pierce, chief cashier of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's business at the Port Richmond coal wharves, has disappeared, and $5,000, which he held to pay to employes, also is missing.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 11.—W. L. Jones, editor of The Times, a paper published in the interests of the colored people, was convicted in the Criminal District Court to-day of libeling street car contractors, and he was sentenced to twelve months' confinement in jail.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 11.—Thomas O'Rourke, Joseph Morrow, and Joseph Hickman were arrested to-night on suspicion of being the men who early yesterday morning sandbagged Parker Lloyd, an operator who was on duty in a signal tower of the Reading Railroad. Lloyd remained unconscious from 1 until 3 o'clock. Robbery was the motive. The two hours Lloyd was unconscious his signals were set clear, and there was constant danger of a wreck on the road.

OFFICE GETTING IS SLOW

The President and His Cabinet Not Hurrying the Work of Giving Out Patronage.

OLD-TIMERS ARE NUMEROUS.

Many Men Who Have Held Places in the Past Are Seeking Reappointment—Senator Hanna's Idea of Bestowing Rewards.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President McKinley and his Cabinet officers must have formed the opinion by this time that the chief purpose for which they have been chosen is to make appointments to office; and if the growing impatience of the office seekers indicates anything, it is that the offices must be filled at once or the country will go to ruin

The adoption by the President of the rules that were followed by President Cleveland to regulate the rush of visitors to the White House, promulgated yesterday and put in operation at once, has reduced the calling at the Executive Mansion to a system, and the President and his Secretaries are managing the business with so much democratic freedom and so much good humor that almost everybody who has gone to the White House has come away free from irritation, if not quite assured that his search for office has been rewarded.

Anybody but a hardened old officeseeker, who has become callous to that reputation, must shrink a little when he gets upon the second floor of the Executive Mansion and sits or stands to wait his turn to be presented by his sponsor or to present himself, for, right in his path almost, is a table surrounded by newspaper men, most of them acquainted with all the "back numbers," and these maintain their posts from early until late, taking notes about the appearance of the men, sketching their histories as politicians or former office holders, repeating their sayings to each other, and as far as possible telling about their reception by the President. Some of these men have been here before, seeking office and getting none.

Old-timers Are Numerous.

One of the remarkable things about the throng at the White House and at the departments is the scarcity of new men for positions. The "ex's," who know how the ropes should be pulled, and the value of keeping in sight, are here, backed up by all the old influences they have had saved from former campaigns, and reinforced with new papers to be considered as applicable to the new Administration.

Troops of Senators and Representatives, and some ex-Senators and ex-Representatives, made the tour of the departments today, the members of the new Congress having nothing else to do while waiting for the assembling of Congress next Monday. The same men reached as many of the departments as possible.

Those who went to Secretary Sherman found that he has nothing to give to them. Secretary Alger has some thirty-five applications for appointments, and he has no appointments to make, a situation which the Secretary of War was scarcely prepared for.

Secretary Gage, instead of poring over applications, inspected his department and stuck to his determination to "go slow" and to make good his public declaration that he will enforce the civil service law and regulations with absolute fidelity.

Although the President makes the Treasury appointments, his remarks to members of the Senate and the House have convinced them that he will consult the heads of the departments before acting. From some of the stories told of him it is apparent that he will not appoint for favor any Assistant Secretary whom he considers not fully qualified for the place he seeks.

Five applications for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury were filed with Secretary Gage to-day. The applicants were William Odlin of Massachusetts, J. H. Keatley of Minnesota, W. S. Howell of New Jersey, W. T. Rockwood of New York, and S. R. McLean of New York.

Hanna's Little Remark.

In the Treasury and other departments there is repetition of a remark made a few days ago by Senator Hanna, when he was asked if a certain employe of the National Committee was not to get a place mentioned as his reward for work performed last Fall.

"Nonsense," Mr. Hanna is reported as saying. "No one owes him anything. He was employed to do some work. He did it and received his salary. That is, I assume that he received it. If it was not paid, let him put in his bill. We have other business in hand besides paying those gentlemen twice."

Senator Hanna has not yet opened a "down town" office, as it has been reported he would do, but it is said by some of the Ohio men that he has concluded that he will have to get an office in which to see office seekers from 11 to 12 o'clock each day, just to keep them from loitering about his rooms or filling up the Senate marble room, to the interruption of public business.

All day long there have been delegations of colored men at the White House in search of notice. One delegation that came in force this afternoon with a long address to read to the President was persuaded by Secretary Porter to leave the address, with the promise that the President would look at it at his earliest opportunity. These men were not asking for office, as was another delegation of colored men that called to back up a colored man named Sanders for District Commissioner. The men said that they represented $10,000,000 of taxables, and all of them were well dressed and well behaved.

A Negro Wanted for Register.

A frequent caller at the White House is John M. Langston, and he to-day urged the selection of J. C. Napier, colored, of Tennessee, to be Register of the Treasury. He has very abundant and influential Tennessee backing. That office was once filled by Blanche K. Bruce, and the colored men think this gives them a claim upon it.

At the beginning of Harrison's Administration ex-Representative John R. Thomas of Illinois was there looking for the place of Secretary of the Navy. He did not get it. His service as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee had given him an interest in that service, and now he is here to take the position of Assistant Secretary if he can get it. Admiral Walker, Capt. Jaques, now commanding the Naval Militia of New Jersey; Mr. Elliott of Illinois, and Cornelius Van Cott of New York are known to desire the berth now occupied by William McAdoo. At the department it is the opinion that no naval officer will get it, as the purpose has been since the first Assistant Secretary was appointed to put the place in the hands of a civilian as free as possible from any preference for the line or the staff.

Admiral Walker, who will soon be retired, may secure the place of Minister to Hawaii, to which he is said to aspire.

A Pennsylvanian named M. M. Garland, has concluded that he would like to be Commissioner of Immigration. It is a very desirable place, and Commissioner Stump would be willing to hold on to it. It is now assigned to Maryland, but Maryland does not expect to hold it.

The Railroad Commissionership.

There are several applications for appointment as Commissioner of Railroads. The latest applicant is ex-Gov. Rich of Michigan, who has performed service and is ready to be rewarded. S. B. Hege, local Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been presented to the President by Senator Wellington, and is hopeful that the President will put a practical railroad man in the office.

Swarms of Congressional visitors were at the Post Office Department to-day, and among the callers was Senator Platt. All appointing has ceased in the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General's office, and when it is resumed it will be upon such cases as are due to be filled by reason of expiration of terms of office. This practice has prevailed so long that there does not seem to be much chance that officers of this class will be disturbed merely to gratify the appetite of applicants for office.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace was among the callers upon the President this afternoon. He did not come to talk about offices. His call was merely one of respect to the President, and it was short. The ex-Mayor heard a story in the White House lobby that interested him. His son was over here to see the inauguration. He is acquainted with the family of the President. After the ceremonies at the Capitol were over, Miss McKinley, one of the President's nieces, asked him if he would go to the ball.

"No," answered Mr. Grace. "You must not ask too much of us. We helped to elect the President. We can stand that; but you ought not to ask us to dance at our own funeral."

Senator Platt having paid his respects to the President yesterday afternoon, John E. Milholland followed close upon him to-day and had a chat with the President. Both Mr. Platt and Mr. Milholland are silent as to the conversations they had with the President. Both, it is understood, got the information from the President that he must ask the Republicans to settle all factional fights outside the White House grounds.

Evans for Commissioner of Pensions.

While the newsboys this afternoon were crying the papers in front of the White House with the information of the appointment of H. Clay Evans of Tennessee as Commissioner of Pensions on the front page, embellished with a portrait, ex-Representative Pickler of South Dakota, who had been a very vigorous candidate for the position, and who was supposed to be backed by the Grand Army men all over the West, was waiting, as he had been waiting, for two hours, to see the President about his appointment. The appointment of Mr. Evans is regarded here as a very good one, and while it is not so honorable a distinction as a Cabinet office, which Mr. Evans sought on behalf of Tennessee, it is a very prominent and useful position. The general opinion is that Evans's appointment is a more conservative one than would have been that of Pickler, who was a very generous and reckless "soldier" member of Congress. There does not seem to be any doubt whatever that Mr. Evans has consented to take the place. One of his most intimate friends here says that he signified his acceptance before the announcement of his selection had been made.

Secretary Sherman to-day appointed William B. Galtre of Marietta, Ohio, as his confidential clerk at a salary of $1,200 per year. Mr. Galtre was assistant secretary to Gov. McKinley for several years.

A Hoosier Declines Office.

"Will" Cumback of Indiana, who entered Congress at the same time that Secretary Sherman did, being then the youngest member of that body, has declined an appointment tendered to him by Secretary Sherman and President McKinley.

It was that of representative of the President in the matter of the arbitration of the claims of Signor E. Cerruti, an Italian, against the Government of Colombia, based upon alleged infringement of the rights of Cerruti, under the terms of a concession for a railroad in Colombia. The treaty submitting the claim to the arbitration of the President of the United States was negotiated in Rome in 1895, and the agreement of the President to act through Secretary Gresham was transmitted March 1, 1896.

Whoever shall accept the appointment as representative of the President in the matter will be required to visit Colombia and investigate the circumstances of the case. Upon his report the President will base his award.

NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary Bliss Thinks There May Be a "Pretty Stiff Fight."

Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon. The Mayor was indulging in his noonday lunch of crackers and milk and invited the Secretary to join him. The invitation was accepted, and the Mayor and the Secretary had a long and confidential chat. The Mayor said that the visit had no political significance, and so did the Secretary. Mr. Bliss is reputed to have said yesterday to one of his friends: "I have no doubt but that there will be a pretty stiff fight over some of the New York appointments." Secretary Bliss went back to Washington yesterday afternoon.

The Washington Republican Club met at its clubhouse, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Monday night and unanimously indorsed ex-Police Commissioner Kerwin for Postmaster of this city, "in consideration of the many services rendered by Gen. Kerwin to the Republican Party."

THE BRAGG SHOOTING.

Suspected Girl Disinherited by the Wounded Woman.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Mrs. Caroline Bragg, who was shot yesterday morning, is in a precarious condition at St. Luke's Hospital. To-day she became conscious and sent for her attorney, and told him to change the will which she had made some time ago giving all of her property to Josephine, the adopted daughter. She said she wanted to disinherit her. The will gave the girl all of the woman's fortune but about $1,500. Josephine is now under arrest for the shooting.

It is understood that the will was changed after Mrs. Bragg heard that a revolver had been found in the house. She declared that she knew of no such weapon, and never had one. She added that she did not want to prosecute Josephine.

She says that after she was shot she jumped out of bed and staggered to the door, which she found locked. The police think there was some one in the apartment besides Josephine and Mrs. Bragg. They found a bed in another room disordered, as though some one had lain there.

The girl admits she had a quarrel with Mrs. Bragg before going to sleep, but says the first she knew of the trouble was when she woke in a fright and heard Mrs. Bragg call to her from the kitchen. She went there and found her wounded. She denied having a sweetheart, and says Mrs. Bragg had threatened to commit suicide. She also says that an effort was once made to kidnap her, (Josephine,) after which Mrs. Bragg sent her to a neighbor's.

When the revolver was shown to her the girl cried for the first time since yesterday morning. Her calmness makes the police think her guilty. Neighbors say Mrs. Bragg was erratic, and that she quarreled with Josephine, although never seriously.

THE BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

Work Progressing on a New Fighter at the Union Iron Works.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—At the Union Iron Works to-day the keel was laid for the battleship Wisconsin, the contract for which was let by the Government six months ago. The Wisconsin is to be of the same class as the Oregon, though larger and more heavily armored. The contract price of the Wisconsin is about $3,000,000.

The specified features and general dimensions of the fighter are: Length on load water line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2.5 inches; freeboard forward, 13 feet 6 inches; freeboard aft, 13 feet 6 inches; normal displacement, 11,525 tons; main draught for the normal displacement, 23 feet 6 inches; indicated horse power, 10,000; speed in knots an hour, (estimated,) 16; normal coal supply, 800 tons; total bunker supply, 1,200 tons.

The Texas and Maine Sail.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The warships Texas and Maine turned their prows seaward this morning at 9 o'clock, and by sundown were well out into the Gulf en route to Port Royal. A pleasing incident of the Maine's visit was the presentation of a handsome silver loving cup to the vessel. It bears the inscription: "Presented to the United States Battleship Maine by the natives of Maine, now residing in New Orleans."

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY

Senatorial Struggle to be Resumed by the Legislature—Hunter the Favorite.

BRADLEY DISOBEYS HANNA.

Blackburn Making an Effort to Prevent an Election in the Hope that He May Win Two Years Hence —The Outcome Uncertain.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Gov. W. O. Bradley has called the Legislature of Kentucky to meet in extraordinary session at Frankfort Saturday. The Governor enumerates forty-two subjects for the consideration of the lawmakers, some of them trivial, others of vital importance to the welfare of the State. The last item in the bill of particulars is "the election of a United States Senator to fill the vacancy in said office upon the expiration of the temporary term of A. T. Wood."

The failure of the Legislature to elect a Senator at its regular session a year ago to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn; the dirty political methods that marked that session; the calling in of thugs to prevent members from casting their votes, and finally the calling out of the State troops to preserve order and prevent bloodshed in the halls of the Capitol—these things are matters of notorious history.

The regular Legislature contained on joint ballot sixty-eight Republicans, sixty-eight Democrats, and two Populists. Previous to the National election last November Providence and resignations removed seven members—three Democrats and four Republicans. In the special election held to fill these vacancies six Republicans and one Democrat were elected, giving the Republicans a clean majority of four on joint ballot, the Legislature now standing seventy Republicans, sixty-six Democrats, and two Populists.

In the regular Legislature J. C. S. Blackburn was the Democratic nominee, and St. John Boyle of Louisville the Republican nominee. Blackburn never had the full strength of the party, six gold Democrats refusing in any circumstances to vote for him. Boyle could not hold the full Republican strength for various reasons. W. Godfrey Hunter, then Congressman from the Third District, was really the strongest Republican, and on at least two occasions he came within a hair's breadth of stampeding the Legislature. But, as is known, there was no election.

Bradley Disobeyed Hanna.

Blackburn's term expired March 4, and on the morning of the 5th, Gov. Bradley appointed A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, comparatively unknown in politics, to fill the vacancy. At the same time, he issued the call for the special session of the Legislature. Wood has a slight advantage in being the occupant of the seat—that is, provided the United States Senate shall confirm his appointment.

There is a difference of opinion regarding whether or not this will be done, and this difference resulted in a passage of hot telegrams between Mark Hanna, at Washington, and Gov. Bradley. Hanna, in plain words, told Bradley not to make an appointment, but to call the Legislature for the purpose of holding an election. Bradley replied rather curtly that he knew his own business, and advised Hanna to mind his own business.

Back of this was the fact that Hanna and President McKinley had gone carefully over the situation in Kentucky, and had come to the conclusion that W. Godfrey Hunter was the logical solution of the difficulty. Hunter, they concluded, could be elected, especially if it were whispered about that he had the Presidential ear and his indorsement would mean something when Kentucky is reached in the distribution of the pie. Bradley hates Hunter, and, besides, he wants to have a finger in the pie himself.

Boyle Will Stick.

St. John Boyle, as stated, was the caucus nominee of the regular Legislature, and he and his friends insist that he is still the nominee. Hunter and his friends laugh at this, and insist that another caucus must be held and another nominee selected, as it would be obviously wrong to bind the new members to the action of the old members whose places they have taken.

Hunter, however, will not have a walkover for the nomination of the caucus. He is essentially a "slick" politician, and he has made some enemies by his smoothness. For instance, he announced himself for gold, when forced to take sides, yet there were found in writing with his autograph appended, at least two pledges to silver Democrats, to the effect that he was a silverite, and would vote that way when the matter came before the National Congress, provided these silverites would vote for him for Senator. In addition to this, he has offended two Republican members of the Senate—Messrs. Hissem and Rummans—and they have stated they will not vote for him unless he apologizes for statements attributed to him.

Blackburn Not Idle.

And Blackburn is not idle. He realizes that the election of a Senator at this session of the Legislature means political death to him, and he proposes to prevent this election. He realizes that he cannot be elected now, and he intends to see that no one else is. He hopes that the next Legislature will be Democratic, and if it is, lightning may strike him. Blackburn will be on hand at Frankfort, with his favorite henchman—Col. "Jack" Chinn, of bowie-knife fame; "Jim" Williams, whose revolver is always handy; "Eph" Lillard, and "Bob" Franklin, and the gang will make and keep things lively.

Blackburn's first move will be an attempt to prevent the seating of new members elected to the Senate. There are five of these new members—one Democrat and four Republicans. Charges of some kind will be trumped up against the Republicans, and they will be thrown out if possible. The Senate is Democratic, with Blackburn tendencies. The House is Republican.

The situation now is just this: Wood has the office of United States Senator by virtue of Bradley's appointment. W. Godfrey Hunter is the strongest candidate for election before the Legislature, but he has the undying animosity of Gov. Bradley, who must naturally be given credit for some influence in the Legislature. Blackburn's political future depends on the failure of this Legislature to elect. There are any number of dark horses who are willing to enter the running, and who hope to win in case the leaders fall down. Among these are St. John Boyle of Louisville, the present caucus nominee; W. H. Holt, ex-Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, an old-time gentleman, and a stanch sound-money man; John W. Yerkes, Republican National Committeeman for Kentucky. The Sound-Money Democrats will vote for John G. Carlisle, as a compliment.

Legislative Matters.

Among the other important matters that Gov. Bradley asks the Legislature to take action on are the following:

The prevention of mob violence, the punishment of those engaged in the same, and the protection of life, limb, and property.

Abandoning the penitentiary at Eddyville, and providing necessary workshops, cells, machinery, &c., at Frankfort Penitentiary, or, if this be not deemed proper, providing the necessary workshops, machinery, &c., at each of said penitentiaries.

Apportioning the State into Appellate and Circuit Court, Senatorial, and legislative districts, as provided by the Constitution.

Compelling State banks, trust companies, private banks, building and loan associations, and other like corporations to make quarterly reports, and providing for the appointment of an inspector and examiner of same, whose salary is to be paid by said institutions.

Providing severe punishment of all persons who interrupt public meetings or speakers, or deny or abridge the right of free speech.

Proofreader Commits Suicide.

Augustus F. Gore, sixty-four years old, a proofreader, who lived with his wife Catherine and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dietz, 169 West Ninety-fourth Street, committed suicide last night by inhaling illuminating gas. Illness made him despondent. On a piece of paper the suicide had written with blue pencil: "He died and left no sign."

WOUNDED A MASKED ROBBER.

Edward Odell, a Smithfield Mill Owner, Successfully Fought a Pair of Criminals.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 11.—Edward Odell has a mill at Smithfield, near Amenia. As the water supply is not large, he makes the most of it by starting his mill about 3 o'clock in the morning. Yesterday morning he had just entered his mill with a lanterr in his hand when a man in a white mask stepped in front of him and told him to throw up his hands. Mr. Odell complied with the order, and at the same instant another man, also in a white mask, appeared from the other side of the mill.

Just then the wind blew the mill door shut, and the ruffian in front of Mr. Odell looked around. Quick as lightning Odell threw his lantern, which was extinguished. He then, under cover of the darkness, went to a corner where he had a breech-loading rifle, which he got and opened fire on the intruders.

He could not see, or both would have been dead men, for Odell is a crack shot. His visitors fled in a hurry. When daylight came one of the masks was found under the mill with a hole in the lower part of it and blood on and around the mask. There was also a trail of blood from the mill to the road. It is probable that one of the fellows was shot, but not hurt seriously enough to prevent his getting away with the help of his companions.

Before going to the mill the desperadoes had broken into E. B. Thompson's insurance office, but did not get anything.

EXPORTS INCREASE IN VALUE.

Eight Months of the Fiscal Year Show a Gain of $85,219,017 in Domestic Products.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—An increase of $85,219,017 in the value of exports of domestic products for the eight months of the current fiscal year over the corresponding eight months of the fiscal year 1896, is shown in a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, to-day.

The total value of the exports of domestic products for the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1897, is stated at $472,183,001; for the corresponding eight months of 1896, at $386,963,984. A comparison of some of the more important items of export shows the value as follows:

Breadstuffs, eight months, 1897, $136,951,789; eight months, 1896, $94,224,249.

Cotton, eight months, 1897, $186,668,701; eight months, 1896, $144,324,035.

Mineral oils, eight months, 1897, $41,784,365; eight months, 1896, $41,204,506.

Cattle and hogs, eight months, 1897, $21,247,524; eight months, 1896, $19,793,743.

Provisions, eight months, 1897, $85,530,622; eight months, 1896, $87,417,391.

SOUND MONEY CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Spear and Mr. Bynum to Speak in the South.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 11.—Charles Spear, Assistant Secretary of the National Democratic Committee (Gold) and promoter of a non-partisan currency campaign in the South, to be directed by the committee and the New York Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Birmingham to-day.

He stated this afternoon that he had visited points in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, and found the business men in these States ready and anxious to follow his request to try and solve the currency question on purely business principles. Mr. Spear will go from here to New Orleans, and to Texas points. On this trip he will make arrangements for public meetings where ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, Chairman of the committee, will speak.

Mr. Bynum will speak in North Carolina, at Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, and other Southern points.

Mr. Spear, who is a Southern man, says that great volumes of capital are ready to come South as soon as the South treats the currency question non-politically. He and Mr. Bynum will rigorously avoid politics in their campaign, seeking only to secure calm and dispassionate consideration of the question.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Carter H. Harrison Nominated for Mayor by Acclamation.

CHICAGO, March 11.—John P. Altgeld showed to-day that he was not so dead as some supposed. His man, young Carter Harrison, was nominated by acclamation for Mayor by the Democratic convention, his strongest rival, Alfred S. Trude, who withdrew yesterday, making the nominating speech and pledging his loyal support to the candidate.

Ernst Hummel was named for Treasurer, William J. Loeffler for Clerk, and Miles J. Devine for Attorney. The platform approves "the purpose of Democracy to correct the evils of the present vicious monetary system inflicted upon the Nation by allowing the curse of class legislation which has plunged our country into immeasurable distress, and of which every section bears evidence."

It also arraigns the local Republican Administration and condemns department stores. The convention was cut and dried, and the nominations were carried with a whoop. The names of Bryan and Altgeld were cheered. It was practically the work of the silver forces of last year, and but few sound-money Democrats will support the ticket. Many of them will go to Postmaster Hessing, who runs as an independent candidate.

PAY OF CHICAGO ALDERMEN.

Defeat of the Effort to Fix the Salary at Three Thousand Dollars.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—Cavanaugh's bill making the salary of Chicago Aldermen $3,000 a year came up on the order of second reading and provoked a long and at times caustic debate.

During the debate the city fathers of Chicago were frequently subjected to ridicule and abuse. An amendment was carried, making the salary $1,000.

In explaining their votes, several of the country members said they voted against laying the amendment on the table because, from what they had heard of Chicago Aldermen and their dishonesty, $1,000 was even more than they were worth.

CITY OFFICES VACANT MAY 1.

Belief that Commissioner of Jurors Plimley Will Have to Go.

The terms of several of the city officials will expire on May 1, and Mayor Strong will have many places to fill, either by reappointments or the selection of new men. The term of Commissioner of Public Works Collis expires on that date, and it was rumored yesterday that he might not be reappointed, but this rumor could not be traced to any responsible source. It is the general belief among city officials that Gen. Collis will be reappointed. The term of Commissioner of Jurors Plimley is among the others that expire on May 1, and there is a general belief among the politicians that he will be succeeded by ex-Assemblyman Samuel G. French. Major Plimley has become closely identified with the Platt organization.

Other officials whose terms expire on May 1 it is generally believed will be reappointed.

Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matter of eating, drinking, and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates, and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

SHIP BISCHOFF IN PORT

She Was Nearly Three Months in Making Her Voyage from Hiogo, Japan.

ONCE GIVEN UP AS LOST.

Capt. Schwarting Surprised that Fear Should Have Been Felt—An Uneventful Trip—Hope for the Oakes—Other Missing Vessels.

With only a record for slow going and not an incident to enliven the monotony of a log 218 days long, the German ship Henry Bischoff arrived yesterday from Hiogo, Japan.

For nearly three months she had been on the list of missing ships. Premium in reinsurance began to increase in December

At WANAMAKER'S

THE OPENING SPRING SEASON

marks great interest throughout the store. Goods from abroad are rushing in. Eight steamships that arrived on Wednesday, brought us *Six Hundred and Twenty-eight Cases* of goods, and a sailing vessel added several thousands of rolls of Chinese Mattings.

This statement is not boastful. Only want it observed that there is only a single step and one profit between the world's products and your needs. Thus, single things cost less and you buy more things. What you save from middle men and exchange you expend on more varied consumption. Labor gets more employment, and you get more for your money. Aggregation is economy.

The skirmish line of Paris garments for women's wear developed here yesterday, brought many intensely interested visitors. Although some of these novelties were picked off, others replace them to-day. Remember—single models, and only one of a sort.

Among them a Jacket of zouave red cloth, with rich velvet facings in which the tailor has made the dash of the zoo-zoo serve the clamor for newness. A few dove colored Carriage Wraps, embroidered with silk cable cord, and ruffled a la Marie Antoinette at the neck are graceful, dainty, new.

Some wonders in charming Silk Waists, Tea Gowns and Silk Petticoats accompany the outer garments, and wait for all who wish to catch the breezy thought of Paris fashions.

On the second floor, some on Broadway, others on Fourth Avenue, are these newcomers in style. The Baby things nearby add to and divide the interest.

CRISPENE

A Summer dress fabric that needs no lining. It fears neither storm nor the wash-tub. Durable, stylish and inexpensive. Something entirely new. Its popularity is already established and growing. 85 styles—plain, stripes and plaids. 35c, 40c and 45c a yard.

Rotunda.

COTTON DRESS GOODS

A flurry in Organdies. Imported cloth—American printings. And the "Yankee's" textile printings are good as the best. 35 styles are placed at your command to-day

AT 18c.

Yesterday's price for similar goods was 25c. Light and dark grounds. Designs are flowers, figures and stripes.

Fourth avenue.

PRINCESS LAMPS

The last of a big purchase. Reliable Lamps—new and desirable shapes and decorations. Complete with globes. Enough for a day's big selling.

Regularly $1.25, now 90c.
Regularly $2.50, now $1.25
Regularly $3.50, now $2.00

A lot of odd Princess Globes at half prices.

ONYX TABLES

From one of the *first* makers. We bought them at a third below the market prices. So may you. Beautiful onyx, *solid brass* metal, gold plated finish. Old fogy makers will wonder at the prices.

$22.50, regularly $35.00
$16.00, regularly $25.00
$12.00, regularly $18.00
$8.50, regularly $13.00
$5.50, regularly $8.00
$3.50, regularly $4.50

CANDIES

Pure, delicious, wholesome, cheap. This tells the story of our Confectionery and explains its popularity. Its reputation is guarded with a jealous care.

Fine Mixed Candies, 60c lb.
Chocolate Covered Nougat, 20c lb.
Chocolate Covered Marshmallows, 20c lb.
Salted Almonds, 80c lb.

Basement.

MEN'S IMPORTED COLLARS

12,000 distributed in the past three days, and the end of the lot is in sight.

10c EACH,

and those who buy them get three Collars for little more than the price of one for they are really 25c Collars.

Broadway and Ninth street.

John Wanamaker

THE CRUISER NEW YORK'S FIRE.

It Was in the Coal Bunkers and Was Easily Extinguished.

The cruiser New York, now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is, to the ordinary observer, none the worse for her experience with fire last Tuesday.

The fire was discovered at noon, as the New York was on her way to the yard from Tompkinsville, and when she was a few hundred yards from Governors Island. When smoke was seen issuing from the direction of the shellroom, Capt. Schley ordered four men into the hold. They were Allen Whipskey, Chief Gunner's Mate; George Casseen and J. A. McDermott, Gunner's Mates, and A. C. Macken, first-class apprentice. The men descended to the hold, taking buckets of water with them, and groped their way through the thick, blinding smoke, regardless of possible consequences. They discovered that coal in one of the bunkers was smoldering, and that the fire in turn had communicated with the thin layer of wood surrounding the steel partition of the shell room. The metal was almost red-hot, and the first buckets of water thrown on it gave out a stifling steam. Unable to further stand the heat, the men signaled to their comrades, and were speedily hoisted to the deck. Another squad of seamen were sent down, and they were also driven back. Capt. Schley then ordered the bunkers and shellroom flooded.

All this time the cruiser was steaming toward the yard. The weight of the great volume of water caused the ship to sink three feet, making it necessary to reduce speed and proceed very carefully, but fortunately the yard was reached without a mishap.

When the water was pumped out, the steel partition was found to be badly warped, and nearly all the woodwork surrounding it charred. The shells were practically uninjured.

Speaking last night of the mishap, Capt. Schley said:

"The danger of explosion was remote but at the same time we all felt some apprehension at first, not knowing just where the fire was located."

It was said yesterday that such occurrences are not unusual on board United States men-of-war which use bituminous coal.

Mrs. Irwin Grabbed the Burglars.

John Conlin, twenty-five years old, of 430 West Fifty-third Street, and Frank Mahon, twenty-two years old, of 348 East Thirty-third Street, were held in $1,000 bail for trial at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with committing a burglary at the flat of Mrs. Isabelle Irwin, 644 Ninth Avenue. Mrs. Irwin found the men in her flat a short time before. She grabbed them both and shouted for help. Conlin broke away, but she locked the door on the other man, and pursued Conlin until he was caught

WOOLEN BUSINESS BETTER.

Several Mills Have Resumed Work on Full Time.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., March 11.—Leading woolen manufacturers of this city, in interviews to-day, assert that there is marked improvement in the woolen business, many new orders being received at the mills.

The Hockanum and Springville mills have resumed running nearly full time, the American and Rock mills have started up their carding and spinning departments on full time, the New England Mill has a number of rooms on full time, the Vernon Woolen Mills have resumed running five days a week, after being shut down for some weeks, and the Belding Brothers' silk mills have been on full time for some weeks.

THE FAYERWEATHER WILL.

The Contest to be Continued Before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Fayerweather will contest will be continued on Monday before the Court of Appeals. This court on Tuesday last refused to amend its remittitur directing that the remaining $3,000,000 of the estate be distributed among the twenty colleges, as originally intended by the tenth article of the will.

Mr. E. Winslow Paige of Schenectady will make a motion before the Court of Appeals on Monday, asking that the whole case be reargued before that court. Mr. Paige represents Union College, which would receive $100,000 under the trustees' deed of gift, which was nullified by the Court of Appeals' decision.

A New 5,000,000-Bushel Elevator.

Col. Charles A. Sterling, President of the National Docks and Storage Railroad of Jersey City, yesterday announced that on the completion of the New Jersey Junction Railroad tunnel his company would begin the erection of a grain elevator with a storage capacity of 5,000,000 bushels. The elevator will be built at what are known as the "Black Tom" Docks, near Cavan Point. The company has already built a deep water basin at that point. It has also dredged a channel from this basin to the bay and channel outside of and below Bedlow's Island. It is said that the new elevator will be operated in connection with a steel elevator at Buffalo, which will have a capacity of 250,000,000 bushels.

Corey Held in $4,500 Bail.

Edward Corey, the alleged manager of the New Market, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, who was caught in Police Capt. Chapman's wholesale raid there early last Saturday morning, was held in $4,500 bail for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

THE VENEZUELAN TREATY

President Crespo's Message to Congress Regarding the Document Received Here.

THIS NATION GREATLY PRAISED

It Is Believed that the Treaty Will Be Ratified by an Almost Unanimous Vote—The Proceedings Which Will Follow.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The State Department to-day received a copy of President Crespo's message to the Venezuelan Congress, Feb. 20, sent by the American Minister at Caracas, in which he discusses the Venezuelan arbitration treaty at considerable length. He says, in part:

"The Department of Foreign Affairs has given during the past year particular attention to the boundary question of British Guiana, a question of absorbing interest ever since his Excellency, Mr. Cleveland, demonstrated to the world the way in which the United States intended to exercise the intervention solicited by Venezuela. After this the dispute assumed a most favorable aspect."

He narrates in detail the course taken by the United States in establishing the Venezuelan Commission, and the voluminous proof which Venezuela submitted to that body in support of its rights to the disputed territory, and continues:

"While the Venezuelan Government, through the patriotic and earnest efforts of its Foreign Office, was presenting and urging its rights before the Boundary Commission, the State Department at Washington, with laudable efforts, was endeavoring to secure arbitration from the British Ministry, in order to adjust with greater facility and success this unpleasant dispute of almost a century. The first official knowledge the Executive power had of the means employed to induce our powerful adversary to accept arbitration unreservedly and unconditionally, for which Venezuela had always contended, was derived from the publication of the correspondence between the Governments at Washington and London from February to June of the past year, and which, being so favorable to this republic, was sent here to be translated into Spanish and printed. Latterly this Government, through its Legation at Washington, was consulted as to a point in relation to those negotiations for arbitration. The reply of the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, with an opinion contrary to that which was seemingly suggested on this point, arrived in Washington at the time when the answers from Great Britain were expected as to the determinate points of the arbitration."

This Government's Efforts.

"At this juncture of affairs the Government was informed that on the 12th of November there had been signed in Washington by his Excellency Mr. Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, Ambassador of her Britannic Majesty in Washington, a protocol with the essential bases for a treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain, which, by means of arbitration, would put an end to the old dispute between the two nations. The bases were then submitted by the Washington Government for the consideration of this Government by means of a letter to me from his Excellency Mr. Cleveland, in which he manifested the noble desire to see accepted a compact which, in his opinion, was just and advantageous.

"The responsibilities of those who are intrusted with the administration of public affairs by the suffrage of the people increase and become graver when the preservation of interests closely linked with the National life is the subject to be dealt with. There is in the breast of the Chief Magistrate who has the good of the Republic at heart a struggle between the ideas of the moment and those born of a concern for the future. To study well the former and the latter, to weight the advantages and risks of the one and the other without silencing the dictates of conscience and reason, such are the duties, truly arduous, of the ruler during whose term of office has chanced to fall the settlement of an affair which, like that of the Guiana boundary question, has been growing graver—a struggle without a truce and full of lamentable incidents to the party weak to material defenses. Public opinion, to which the governing power must always listen, especially when the territorial integrity is the subject of discussion, manifested itself so divided as to the bases proposed to Venezuela that it would have been in vain for the most expert observer to have deduced from such adversity of opinions any expression of the general sentiment.

"The Government, in forming its opinion, should naturally take into consideration the conditions under which the protocol was signed and presented. One of the signers was the Secretary of State of the Nation which, fully alive to the grave consequences of its action, generously interposed in this dispute, seeking an arrangement which would at once preserve the laws of the National decorum and the continental integrity. The recourse to arbitration offered itself, and, although by no means in the manner wished for by Venezuela, was more consonant than any other with the desires manifested. The Government deemed it proper to insert in the treaty a provision that Venezuela should have a voice in the naming of the arbitral tribunal. As soon as this change was proposed its acceptance was procured. The action of the United States had produced a result the after effects of which were, from a moral point of view, indispensably subject to the effective and powerful prestige of said Nation.

Speedy Action Asked For.

"The plan of settlement was presented for the consideration of Venezuela, with no proposition for co-operative participation, contrary to the sovereignty and independence of the republic; further, as the United States had conducted the negotiations according to their judgment alone, the definite acceptance of the bases will always involve for them a sort of friendly responsibility which will be in every case a guarantee of future harmony between the two nations represented by the arbitral tribunal. It is eminently just to recognize the fact that the great Republic has strenuously endeavored to conduct this matter in the most favorable way, and the result obtained represents an effort of intelligence and good will worthy of praise and thanks from us who are so intimately acquainted with the conditions of this most complicated question.

"It is your duty, according to the constitutional law of the republic, to examine the treaty which the Venezuelan Minister Plenipotentiary signed in accordance with the bases referred to and the change proposed by the executive power in regard to the formation of the arbitral tribunal.

"And as this is an affair of such importance, involving as it does such sacred interests, I beg you that from the moment it is presented for your consideration you will postpone all other business until you shall decide upon it."

An unsigned copy of the Venezuelan boundary treaty was sent to Caracas for the information of the Ministry a fortnight ago. A Spanish translation of the treaty, signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Señor Andrade, was mailed on the 7th inst., and will reach Caracas on Saturday of this week. It will be laid by President Crespo before the Venezuelan Senate on Monday next. Under the rules of the Venezuelan Congress, all bills and treaties are discussed on alternate days for a period of six days, in order that members who were absent on the first day may have an opportunity of participating in the debates, while the Senate generally may have the additional time in which to consider and digest the matter under discussion. The treaty will thus reach a vote on Saturday, the 20th inst.

Approval of the Treaty Undoubted.

All the advices from Caracas indicate its approval by the Senate by a practically unanimous vote. The opposition papers in Caracas still criticise certain provisions of the treaty, but maintain that, notwithstanding these objections, it ought to receive the approval of the Senate.

After the treaty has had a similar approval from the British Parliament, ratifications will be exchanged in Washington between Sir Julian and Señor Andrade. Within the three months following this exchange, the tribunal of arbitration will endeavor to select the fifth member of the board, failing in which the appointment will be made by King Oscar of Sweden. The evidence will then be submitted to the arbitrators, and the five members will not come together until next Summer a year, when they will meet in Paris prepared to settle the points at issue.

Meanwhile, diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, which have been suspended for a term of years, will be renewed. Mr. Pietra, who is now a general diplomatic representative in Europe for Venezuela, will receive such enlarged powers for the time being as will enable him to represent his country in Great Britain. Until Mr. Pietra shall present himself at London, announcing the desire of his country to resume diplomatic relations, no appointment will be made by Great Britain, inasmuch as Venezuela was the first to sever these relations, and the request for the renewal must first come from her.

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WOOL SCHEDULE COMPLETED.

It Follows the McKinley Bill in Nearly Every Particular.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The McKinley schedule on wools and woolens was substantially adopted to-day by the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee.

Some important changes were made in classification, with a view to meeting the objections of the wool growers' to the use of cheap wools, imported at carpet rates under the McKinley law, for clothing purposes. Other than these, little change was made.

The new classification takes out of the definition of wools of Class 3 China lambs' wool, Egyptian and Morocco wools, and one or two other classes, which are declared by the growers to be available for clothing purposes.

The rates on the three classes are the same as those of the McKinley law—11 cents on wool of Class 1, which includes the merino grades; 12 cents on wools of Class 2, which includes the English and Canada wools, camels' hair, and alpaca hair, and 32 per cent. ad valorem on wools of Class 3, costing 13 cents or less per pound, and 50 per cent. ad valorem on such wools costing more than 13 cents per pound.

The paragraphs of the McKinley law imposing double duties on washed wool and three times the unwashed duty on scoured wool; imposing 30 cents per pound on nails and waste, and the rates for manufactures of wool upon wool advanced beyond the condition of scouring, were all readopted.

The schedule of yarns, cloths, and other manufactures was not quite completed, but it will follow strictly the McKinley schedule. No serious change in the relations of these duties can be made without disturbing the symmetry of the woolen schedule, now that the McKinley duties on all classes of raw wool have been adopted without change.

THE JAPAN PATENT TREATY.

President McKinley Announces that It Is Now Operative.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President McKinley has proclaimed the new patent convention with Japan and it is now operative.

The broad commercial convention between the United States and Japan concluded between the late Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino, at Washington, Nov. 22, 1894, which fully recognized Japan among responsible civilized nations of the first rank abolishing extra territoriality and granting tariff autonomy, although completed by ratification does not go into effect until July 17, 1899. This general treaty contained the following article:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native citizens or subjects in regard to patents, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law."

On Jan. 13 last, the above article was embodied in a treaty providing for the reciprocal protection of patents, trade marks, and designs. This treaty received the sanction of the Senate, was signed by the President, and the exchange of ratifications took place at Tokio, Japan, on the 8th inst., between Minister Dunn and the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. Immediately upon receipt of this information, the State Department drew up a proclamation dated the 9th inst., which was promptly signed by President McKinley, and it has now been officially promulgated by the department.

Commissioner Chamberlain of the Navigation Bureau, Treasury Department, has sent a circular to customs officers giving notice that his office being satisfied that the rules concerning the admeasurement for tonnage of vessels of the United States have been substantially adopted by the Government of Japan, Japanese vessels arriving in the United States shall hereafter be deemed of the tonnage noted in the certificates of register or other national papers, and it shall not be necessary for such vessels when furnished with such certificates to be readmeasured in any port of the United States.

Mrs. McKinley Visits Gen. Hastings.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Miss Mabel McKinley and Gen. and Mrs. Botsford, left the White House in President McKinley's private carriage this morning, and were driven to the Garfield Hospital to visit Gen. Russell Hastings, the President's old regimental commander, whose leg was broken yesterday. Mrs. McKinley carried a large bouquet of flowers for Gen. Hastings, and personally gave them to him. She was the bearer of President McKinley's regrets that he could not call.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point are announced: Ralph J. Sprague, New York City; William E. Mould, Cheboygan, Mich.; Edward C. Willoughby, alternate, Gaylord, Mich.; Raymond A. Linton, Saginaw, Mich., and Oliver R. Austin, St. Charles, Mich.

New Gunboats to be Tried.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The new gunboats Wilmington and Helena, built at Newport News, have been reported to the Navy Department as ready for official acceptance trials, and the former will be speeded over the measured course in Long Island Sound on the 21st inst., the latter following two days later.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Debate in the Senate on the Subject of the Employment of Convicts in the State Prisons.

BOND EXEMPTION BILL PASSED.

The Plan for the Reorganization of the Richmond County Police Force Goes Through — Minor Enactments by the Legislature.

ALBANY, March 11.—In the Senate this morning the resolution offered yesterday by Senator Ahearn providing for the appointment of a special joint committee to investigate the question of labor in prisons coming in competition with outside labor was called up, and Senator Ellsworth moved that the resolutions be referred to the Prison Commission, which, he said, was created for the purpose of making just such investigations.

Senator Cantor objected to this. He said the theory that these commissions were appointed to make such investigations and furnish such information was correct, but if everything were to be referred to them the State would soon be governed, not by the Legislature, but by these commissions. He offered, as a substitute to Senator Ellsworth's motion, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions of the Senate. This body, he said, was perfectly competent to take care of the matter, and if any recommendation were to come from the Prison Commission, it must be considered by the Legislature.

Senator Raines thought that the matter should go to the Senate committee. He spoke at some length about the legislation concerning prison labor, and said the only solution of the present difficulty was an amendment to the Constitution which would permit a return to the State account and piece-price plan employed a few years ago.

Senator Foley said that something should be done in this matter, and the Committee on Penal Institutions was the proper one to investigate the question.

Senator Ellsworth finally withdrew his motion, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

The annual appropriation bill of the Assembly.

Senator Mullin—Amending the game laws relative to fishing in Lake Ontario.

Senator Coggeshall—Placing the labor unions upon the same basis as other benevolent institutions in regard to the powers of their officers.

Senator Wilcox—Prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sundays.

Senator Mullin—Making the willful loosening of a rail on a railroad track punishable the same as the removal of a rail.

Miscellaneous Business.

The nomination of Robert B. Miller to be Port Warden of the Port of New York was confirmed without objection.

The bill authorizing the Governor to exchange the arms of the National Guard for the Savage gun was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs for a hearing March 17.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Wray—Authorizing the Mayor, Controller, and Auditor of Brooklyn to appoint an additional Police Justice.

Senator Ford—Appropriating $3,000 for a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, infantry, who fell in the battle of Winchester, in Virginia.

Senator Lamy—Amending the State racing laws by providing the same exclusive penalties for betting on trotting tracks as are now provided in reference to running tracks, and limiting trotting races to fifteen days and steeplechasing to five days on any one track. The number of days' racing allowed on running tracks is increased from thirty to forty.

BOND EXEMPTION BILL PASSED.

The House Discusses the Subject of Arms for the National Guard —Staten Island Police Reorganization.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly today passed the bill exempting State bonds from taxation. This action followed a spirited debate, opened by Mr. Armstrong, who declared that the motive which induced the drawing of the bill was the desire to make a present of these bonds to a number of favored people, who were awaiting legislation which would permit them to purchase at a ridiculously low figure. Mr. Armstrong denied that the sale of the bonds subject to taxation was an impossibility, as had been charged. He cited the case of the Lake Shore Railroad, which had recently refunded part of its debt and floated bonds easily at a premium, that were not exempt from taxation. Who knew but at this very moment there were bids lying in the Controller's office? There was no doubt that capital was eager to invest in New York State securities. The State was never more solvent. Most commonwealths were bonded nearly to their Constitutional limit, but New York was a shining example to the contrary. The committee that had the bill in charge had not consented to report it. To present chromos to prospective purchasers as an inducement was the inception of a policy that would call down the indignation not only of the people of the State, but their representatives in succeeding Legislatures.

Mr. Dudley of Niagara apprehended that most of the opposition to the bill grew out of a misunderstanding of its provisions. All the State authorities were in favor of the measure and believed that it was the only feasible plan to place the bonds upon the market.

"Will the gentleman inform me why it is that the financial heads of the State are in such a philanthropic mood now, when $1,700,000 of the bonds have already been sold at a premium, and subject to taxation?" interrupted Mr. Armstrong.

"Because it was found most difficult to dispose of that $1,700,000 worth," answered Mr. Dudley. "They were taken up by foreign investors residing in Scotland. It was impossible to find domestic buyers."

Mr. Dudley then went on to say that because of the trouble in floating taxed bonds, the National Government and the municipalities of New York and Brooklyn all exempted those issued by them from taxation. In conclusion Mr. Dudley stated it was a mere problem in arithmetic, and showed figures in favor of the State selling the bonds untaxed.

Mr. Marshall of Kings favored the bill, and among other statements maintained that it would be hard to trace the holders of bonds to collect a tax if it were imposed.

"Will the bonds not be duly registered, and cannot the holders be easily apprehended?" asked Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Marshall did not believe they could be and thought it likely that many of them would be held outside the State.

Mr. Miles of St. Lawrence asserted that, while he had the greatest respect and confidence in the good intent of Controller Roberts, who upheld the measure, he thought it an unwise one and contrary to the principles advocated by many of the legislators on the stump during the late campaign.

Mr. Nixon closed the debate. He termed Mr. Armstrong's opposition to the bill as being right theoretically, but a failure when it was practically carried out. Unless these bonds were exempted from taxation, the Controller could not even sell them at par. There was no syndicate back of the bill. If it were passed, the bonds would be advertised thoroughly, and individual buyers could have as good an opportunity as others to buy. Mr. Nixon then moved the previous question. The bill was passed by a vote of 77 yeas to 59 nays.

Richmond County Police Bill.

Mr. Garby's bill for the reorganization of the Richmond County Police Department met with considerable opposition, headed by Mr. Finn. The measure was returned from the Senate yesterday with amendments. It was reported from committee to-day, but met with the objection from Mr. Finn and Mr. Green that it was not understood by the House in its present form. After some debate, it was again passed by a vote of 90 yeas to 34 nays.

National Guard Arms.

Mr. Murphy's bill to authorize the exchange of Remington rifles on the part of the State with the Springfield rifle now in possession of the United States Government was taken up. Mr. Fish of Madison asked for an explanation of the bill, and Mr. Murphy stated that it was simply proposed to exchange some old worthless arms for better ones now in possession of the Federal Government.

"What does the United States Government propose to do with these old Remington rifles?" asked Mr. Van Keuren.

"I am not the United States, and so I can't tell you," retorted Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Van Keuren declared there was more back of the bill than was apparent on the surface. It was an attack against the adoption of the Savage gun, which had been proved to be an arm superior to all others.

Mr. Murphy complained that Mr. Van Keuren was not talking on the question under discussion, which was not the adoption of the Savage rifle. The Chair held the point not well taken, stating that he would allow the greatest latitude.

Mr. Fish declared that the Springfield rifle, which it was proposed to exchange for, had been found wanting in many actions, particularly in the battle of the Little Big Horn, where Custer was killed.

Mr. Abell offered as an amendment that ammunition for the Springfield rifle should be exchanged for ammunition for the Remington rifle when the exchange of guns was made, and that the bill be recommitted. This was done by a vote of 55 yeas to 27 nays.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Husted—Providing that fire-proof dwelling houses shall not exceed 150 feet upon all streets and avenues exceeding 79 feet in width, and 100 feet upon all streets not exceeding 79 feet in width in New York.

Senator Wieman—Authorizing the city of Brooklyn to sell at public auction property acquired by the city for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. L. E. Brown—Empowering the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City to change the application papers of Isaac C. Tyson so as to make him eligible for appointment in the Department of Parks.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing New York City to issue $150,000 bonds to provide for a bridge and approaches over the Bronx River, near Woodlawn Station, New York City.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing the city of Brooklyn to expend $30,000 for the purpose of collecting and recording material affecting the history of the city.

Mr. Austin—Appropriating $3,000 for the purchase and binding of books of the Law Library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the First Department.

Mr. Abell—Permitting the city of Brooklyn to expend $25,000 for the improvement of park land

Mr. Roehr—Appropriating $8,000 for the volunteer life saving corps of the State of New York, (Inland waters.)

Mr. McLaughlin—Providing that property purchased with the proceeds of a pension shall be assessed as other property, and that application can then be made for a percentage of exemption, according to law.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Lewis—Providing for the appointment by the Governor of a State Superintendent of Schools for the Deaf, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,500.

Mr. Lee Brown—Directing the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to erect a foot bridge for pedestrians over the railroad cut at Fourth or Park Avenue at the intersection with Ninety-eighth Street in New York.

Mr. Scherer—Authorizing each Judge of the Court of Appeals to appoint a clerk at a salary of $1,200; also providing that in case the Board of Supervisors fail to provide suitable offices for the use of a Court of Appeals Judge, he may rent and maintain at his residence offices suitable for his use, and the expense shall be a county charge.

Mr. Roehr—Requiring cities of the first and second class to establish and maintain free public bathhouses, and authorizing the Mayor of each city to appoint a City Bath Commissioner.

G. W. Wilson—Incorporating the Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton and Norton's Point Ferry Company to ply between points on New York Bay. The capital stock is $10,000, privilege of increasing to $250,000. Frank Seaman, William Scott, John J. Donohue, and others are the incorporators.

THE GAS QUESTION.

A General Bill Fixing Prices to be Presented Next Week.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations to-day gave a hearing on Senator Nussbaum's bill providing for dollar gas in Albany.

Afterward in executive session a sub-committee composed of Senators Malby, Chahoon, and Sullivan was appointed to look over and examine all the bills relating to the price of gas in different cities and the evidence submitted at the hearings and prepare a report, which shall be ready for submission to the full committee not later than Monday night.

The committee will report a bill for New York and Brooklyn on Tuesday.

It is understood that the committee is favorably inclined to the proposition for a graduated price—a reduction probably of 5 cents a thousand feet each year until the price shall reach $1 in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Gov. Black Preparing to Use the Pruning Knife.

ALBANY, March 11.—Gov. Black has received from the Senate Finance Committee a statement of all appropriations from the State Treasury pending in the Legislature.

This statement shows that bills appropriating $7,317,596 are now in the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees, and that measures appropriating $1,368,045 have been reported favorably from these committees.

This does not include the appropriations carried in the annual appropriation bill, which aggregate $9,534,217, and makes the total proposed appropriations now before the Legislature $18,219,859. Then there is yet to come the Annual Supply bill, which usually carries an appropriation amounting to $1,000,000.

Gov. Black desired this information so that he might be enabled to use the pruning knife with full knowledge of what appropriations are absolutely necessary to be made this year.

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THE BOGUS AUCTION BILL.

Arguments on the Austin Measure by New Yorkers.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Assembly Committee on General Laws gave a hearing on Assemblyman Austin's bill to-day providing for the better protection of the public against bogus auctions. Among those who appeared were Abraham Gruber, representing the Auctioneers' Association of New York; John Shetling, Controller's deputy in charge of the bonding of auctioneers in New York City, and H. B. B. Stapler, also of New York.

Mr. Gruber spoke against the measure, asserting that by the system of espionage projected many auctioneers would be driven out of business, especially if they had to furnish names of purchasers. Mr. Shetling favored the bill, declaring that it was impossible to trace unlawful practices of auctioneers, and even though they were under bonds they could elude detection.

Mr. Stapler discussed the bill at length, and maintained that the only way in which a purchaser who had been wronged by misrepresentations of goods could be protected was by giving greater powers to the Controller's agent, as provided in the bill. This closed the hearing.

ARENA COMPANY TROUBLES.

Stockholder Campbell's Criminal Charges Against Flower and Smart.

BOSTON, March 11.—In the Municipal Court, before Judge Dewey, to-day a hearing was given on the charges of obtaining money on false pretenses made against Benjamin O. Flower, former editor and Treasurer of the Arena Magazine Publishing Company, and C. Seldon Smart, former business manager of the company.

The complaint is made by H. D. Campbell of Lynn, and there are three counts, alleging the procurement of $2,700 by the defendants. The alleged transaction on which the complaint was based was the purchase of Arena stock by Mr. Campbell. The latter is a bookbinder, and did considerable work for the Arena Company in binding books and magazines.

Mr. Campbell said he bought $2,200 worth of preferred stock, and at the time he made the purchase he alleges that Mr. Flower and Mr. Smart told him that the company was not making renewals on notes, but was paying them at maturity. The complainant says that in fact renewals were being made on notes, that the company at the time was not solvent, and that he bought the stock under false pretenses. The case was continued.

ITS WORK LEFT UNFINISHED.

No Appropriation Bills by the Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11.—The Legislature adjourned sine die at noon today, without having passed any of the appropriation bills for the Executive and Judiciary Departments of the State Government and the various charitable and educational institutions.

The Senate, as has been the custom since the framing of the present Constitution, refused to elect a President pro tempore, leaving the State without a successor to Gov. Jones in case of accident or death. The upper branch of the Assembly is responsible for the failure to pass the appropriation bills, as the Senators positively refused to extend the session, and the Governor will be compelled to call an extra session.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

PLAN TO END POLICE ROW

Senator Wray Introduces a Bill to Empower the Mayor to Remove Commissioners at Will.

DISCUSSION OF THE MEASURE.

It Is Favored by Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt, but Opposed by Mr. Lauterbach and Commissioners Grant and Parker.

ALBANY, March 11.—A bill was introduced by Senator Wray (Rep., Brooklyn,) to-day to permit the Mayor of New York City to remove members of the New York City Police Board. The bill amends Section 1 of the power of removal law of 1895, to read as follows:

"The Mayor of the City of New York may, at pleasure, remove from office any public officer now or hereafter holding office by appointment from the Mayor of said city except officers for whose removal other provision is made by the Constitution."

In explaining the bill Senator Wray said: "My purpose in introducing the bill to amend the power of removal act which was passed in 1895, giving the Mayor of the City of New York power to remove any public officer for a period of six months after he took office, was to do away with the deplorable condition in the Police Department of the City of New York which has brought that department into discredit among the people and has created a widespread feeling of discontent, if not disgust, and, in the judgment of many people, has seriously interfered with the efficiency of police administration.

"In fact, this feeling has gone so far that a question of appointing a State Commission of Police for New York City has been mooted, and it is said that there is an intention to draw and introduce a bill giving the Governor the power of appointing the Police Commissioners for the City of New York.

"There seems to be no necessity for such action. On the contrary, there seems to be every reason why it should not be taken. It would be an anomalous condition of things while considering the Greater New York charter, which gives the fullest measure of home rule to the proposed government for that city, to pass a law which would be subversive to home rule and in direct opposition to that principle of local government which has justly taken such a firm hold on the minds of the people.

"A Republican Legislature in 1895 conferred the power of removal upon the Mayor, and that act was found to be ample to effect its purpose without any violation whatever of the principle of home rule. If it was a good thing at that time to give the Mayor power to remove his appointees, and if it was found to be an efficient means of reaching the trouble then existing, there can be no possible excuse for conferring any greater or further powers on any one else, as that act provided ample power to do what is necessary to be done now. An amendment of the act, providing for the same power at this time, should be found amply sufficient for the work to be done at this time."

MAYOR STRONG APPROVES IT.

Opposed by Mr. Lauterbach and Messrs. Grant and Parker.

The introduction yesterday of the bill by Senator Wray to authorize the Mayor of New York to remove at pleasure any officer whom he has appointed has increased public interest in the several efforts now being made to remedy the situation in the Board of Police Commissioners. The Wray bill differs so widely from what is called the "Platt-Lauterbach-Allison Police Bill," that it is declared by Mr. Lauterbach totally incompatible with the latter measure.

"The Wray bill," said Mayor Strong yesterday, "is just the thing needed to bring order out of chaos. The Mayor should have the power of removal of all heads of departments throughout his term. If I had power to make removals, there would be no further cause for complaint about the Police Department. The measure proposed by Mr. Wray ought to find, and I am sure it will find, ardent supporters among the Senators at Albany. It is a good measure. In the memorandum on the Greater New York charter I stated that the Mayor should have this power of removal throughout his term, and I hope it will be given at least to all future Mayors."

When asked about the Platt-Lauterbach police bill, Mayor Strong merely said: "I don't think it will gain any votes for the Republican Party."

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that he had received from the printer the proofs of his Greater New York Police bill, and that he will very probably take the measure to Albany to-day and urge its prompt passage by the Legislature. "The bill we have prepared," he said, "is not a revolutionary measure. It is merely anticipatory, and seeks to put into operation at once, as a remedy for existing troubles in the Police Department, the police sections of the Greater New York charter. I do not think any one will charge me seriously with trying to drive away votes. I think I know the Republican Party pretty well, and I do not think that the Police bill will cost us any votes in the next election.

"As to the Wray bill, I do not see how it can be made compatible with this bill. The two remedies proposed are directly opposed, and only one of the bills can be passed. I shall certainly try to have the bill we have prepared acted upon favorably, and as soon as possible."

Police Commissioner Grant said that he is positively opposed to the Wray bill and as positively in favor of the Platt-Lauterbach bill. "We all know," he said, "exactly what Mayor Strong would do if the Wray bill should pass. He would at once remove Commissioner Parker and myself and appoint two Commissioners who would be more in harmony with him. Outside of my own interest in the matter, I am opposed to lodging so much power in the hands of the Mayor. Yesterday I felt disposed to resign, provided the other members of the board did the same. Now, however, I am resolved to fight it out. I should not resign if every man, woman, and child in this city asked me to do so."

Commissioner Parker said that he was cordially opposed to the Wray bill. "If the Wray bill," said he, "is intended to be simply a temporary measure, it is nothing more nor less than an act to enable a proscription. If it is intended to give to all future Mayors the power of removal without cause, at any time, I think it a measure of very doubtful desirability, and one which the people would very soon regret and for the repeal of which there would soon be a decided clamor. It will probably be argued that it would localize responsibility, and that the people would thus be able to punish a blameworthy Mayor. But, so far as my own observation goes, there has not been in the past any trouble in fixing the Mayor's responsibility for appointments, and removals have been easily enough made wherever there was any adequate cause for them. That ought to satisfy anybody except those who want to substitute caprice for justice."

President Roosevelt said that he was heartily in favor of the Wray bill. "I believe," he said, "that it is the only solution yet proposed. I want to say positively that I am ready to resign at any time if I thought necessary. Commissioner Andrews is of the same mind. We have stood, and we now stand, for strict discipline in the department. We understand that nothing can be done properly where insubordination is permitted."

Passed Their Hundred Years.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.—Darius Anthony died at Darien City, Genesee County, yesterday, aged 104 years. Mr. Anthony was married in 1812, and his wife died in 1876. Fifteen children were born to them, ten of whom are now living, and among the number were two pairs of twins. The oldest in the family now is a son, Joshua, who is eighty-four years of age.

SUMMIT, N. J., March 11.—Mrs. John Day, colored, aged 105 years, died yesterday at Madison. She had lived in Madison for eighty years.

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FOR AN HONEST SUIT OR
Overcoat Made to Order
Pure Wool and Fast Color Guaranteed.
SAMPLES AND SELF-MEASUREMENT GUIDE SENT ON APPLICATION.
Bicycle Suit and Cap, $10.00
SIX LITTLE TAILORS
229 Broadway, opp. P. O.
28 East 14th St.,
Near University Place.
Bowery, cor. Broome.
Measures also taken at HEADQUARTERS AND FACTORY,
Bleecker, cor. Wooster St.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.
L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Race-Track Bill Introduced in the House—Improbable that It Will Become Law.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The introduction of a race-track bill put a bit of life into to-day's session of the House. Mr. Armbruster of Hudson fathered the bill.

It is believed the bill is introduced only for the purpose of testing the sentiment of the Legislature on the question. It is not thought that the race-track people entertain any hope of the passage of a bill in their interests this year.

The bill is a copy of the Grey racing law now in operation in New York State. It provides for the establishment of a State Racing Commission, to be appointed by the Governor, and prohibits gambling at the tracks, but further provides that, when cards are posted on the grounds calling attention to the fact that gambling is forbidden and police are appointed to see that the law is obeyed, no officer of the Racing Association shall be liable to prosecution for violation of the law.

The other provisions regulating the tracks are similar to those in the laws of other States.

The race meetings must be held during the period extending from April 15 to Nov. 15, but not for more than forty days on any one track. Five per cent. of the gross receipts are to be paid to the State.

It is considered unlikely that the bill will get further than second reading in the House.

The following bills were passed by the House:

The Bayonne Bi-Partisan School Commission bill.

Providing that unused portions of railroad tickets shall be redeemed only at the general office of the companies issuing them.

Providing that the Tax Receiver and City Treasurer in Newark shall be elected for terms of five years.

Providing that the Street and Water Boards of first-class cities shall have control of all real estate used by those departments.

Giving city district courts exclusive jurisdiction in attachment suits.

Enabling Passaic City to issue $50,000 bonds for improvements.

BAXTER WELL INDORSED.

Hundreds Ask His Appointment as Court of Claims Judge.

ALBANY, March 11.—Col. Archie Baxter, the Clerk of the Assembly, yesterday filed with Gov. Black his indorsement for appointment as a Judge of the Court of Claims.

It is said to be the strongest indorsement ever filed in behalf of a candidate in this State. It was signed by 25 Judges of the Supreme Court, 15 members of Congress, 24 members of the Republican State Committee, the elective State officers, more than 100 members of the Assembly, 30 Senators, 1 Cabinet member, (Cornelius N. Bliss,) Edward Lauterbach, William Brookfield, Gen. Anson G. McCook, District Attorney Olcott, Jacob M. Patterson, Abraham Gruber, and others of New York, and Jacob Worth and Theodore Willis of Brooklyn.

This morning's mail to Col. Baxter contained fifty letters from his friends in all parts of the State offering him their backing for the place.

THE NATIONAL CIVIL CLUB.

A Brooklyn Organization Incorporated Yesterday.

ALBANY, March 11.—The National Civil Club of Brooklyn was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day to uphold all principles of civil liberty and self-government promotive of the welfare of the American people, to aid in the advancement of a non-partisan civil service, the complete separation of the Government from the banking business, a tariff for revenue only, a sound currency, the improvement of electoral methods, the honest, efficient and economical administration of municipal affairs, &c.

The Directors are: Thomas G. Shearman, Charles Jerome Edwards, James L. Bennett, George Foster Peabody, Frederic W. Hinrichs, D. S. Ramsay, John A. Hennessey, J. Herbert Watson, Herman A. Metz, Walter C. Burton, Richard W. Bainbridge, James J. Stanton, James A. Murtha, Jr., Henry Yonge, and Peter J. Brady, all of Brooklyn.

Fighting the Insurance Trust.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—Attorney General Monnett, in proceeding with his fight on the Insurance Trust in this State, has brought suit against seven foreign fire insurance companies who are members of the trust—the Western Assurance Company, Toronto; the British-American Assurance Company, Toronto; the Caledonia Fire Insurance Company of Scotland, the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, England; the Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company, England; the North British and Mercantile, England, and the Norwich Union Insurance Company, England.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Naval orders have been issued to bring about the following changes, when the Newark goes out of commission at Norfolk, March 18: Lieut. M. L. Wood is ordered to the Puritan, relieving Lieut. J. L. Helm, who is detailed to the Coast Survey, and Gunner G. L. Mallory is ordered to the Indiana, relieving Gunner W. Walsh, ordered to instruct seamen gunners at the Washington Navy Yard.

CHANGES IN RAINES LAW

Amendments to be Submitted by the Special Investigating Committee of the Senate.

CLUBS MUST PAY THE TAX.

Provisions Aimed at the "Fake" Hotels—The Pharmacists' Tax Lowered—Number of Inspectors to be Increased to One Hundred.

ALBANY, March 11.—The special committee which investigated the operations of the Raines liquor tax law will submit its report and proposed amendments to the present excise law to the Senate to-morrow. The bill providing for the amendments is very voluminous. The amendments proposed by the committee to the liquor tax law cover in the main the following propositions:

A sale of five gallons of liquor, to be exempt from the tax, and to constitute a sale of five gallons at wholesale, must be of the same kind and quality of liquor.

The distribution of liquor by, between, or on behalf of members of a corporation or association in quantities of less than five wine gallons to a member thereof or to others is "trafficking in liquor." This is the amendment which covers the sale by clubs.

It is provided that on a sale of five gallons or more, if the liquor sold is to be delivered or agreed to be delivered in a less quantity than five gallons at one time, the sale is of less than five gallons and is taxed.

The discretion of the State Commissioner of Excise in requiring bonds from his subordinates is abolished. Each official is required to give a bond.

Specific provisions are made requiring certain reports from the State Commissioner of Excise. To him is given power to remove at will any surbordinate.

The number of special agents is to be increased to 100, in the discretion of the Commissioner.

Special agents are to have the powers of constables or other peace officers to make arrests for violations of the liquor tax law.

Pharmacists' Tax Lowered.

No change is made in the amount of taxes levied except as regards pharmacists. For New York City the tax on pharmacists is $35; Brooklyn, $30; Buffalo and cities of over 50,000 inhabitants, $25; cities of less than 50,000 but more than 10,000, $20; cities and villages having less than 10,000 but more than 5,000, $15; villages of less than 5,000 but more than 1,200, $10; other places, $5.

There is a provision which makes it more definite that a tax is intended to be levied for each bar at which liquor is sold.

Provision is made for special enumerations for different localities. It is provided that any revenues not specifically appropriated may be applied to the ordinary expenses of the city or town.

Penalties are provided for the non-payment by Deputy Excise Commissioners and County Treasurers to the proper authorities of the moneys collected by them within the time required by law. More stringent provisions are incorporated for the keeping of the accounts by special Deputies and County Treasurers; also for special reports by them under oath.

The Local Option Feature.

The local option clause is amended to give more certain effect to the result of the votes cast at the town meetings on the several propositions submitted, as, for instance, if the proposition for a hotel is carried and the proposition for a store license is defeated, the hotel keeper can only sell to be drunk on the premises.

The section in relation to applications for liquor-tax certificates has been largely amended to make the same more definite and to require specific answers to the several questions which applicants are required to answer.

In measuring the distance of a place selling liquor from a church, schoolhouse, or dwelling it is provided that the measurements shall be made on a straight line.

Provision is made to prevent the prosecution for non-display of a liquor-tax certificate while an application is pending. It is provided that a person who has been or shall be convicted of felony or has in his employ a person who has been so convicted shall not have a liquor-tax certificate.

The prohibition as to granting certificates to places within the vicinity of asylums and hospitals is extended to the institute established for the care and treatment of epileptics.

It is provided that there shall be no sales from any vehicle, except as provided in Subdivision 4 of Section 11.

A complete system is established for the payment of rebates upon the surrender of liquor-tax certificates. There are some amendments as to the methods of assignment of certificates. The provision which prevented an appeal from the decision of a Judge in certain cases has been stricken out.

In addition to the provisions forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, it is provided that it cannot be sold or delivered to them for any other person.

It is provided that where the traffic in liquor is carried on in an interior barroom, not visible from the street, there shall be glass in the door of entrance to such barroom so that the interior of it can be seen from the hallway.

A Hotel Defined.

A hotel is more specifically defined, and it is required that it shall comply with the laws, ordinances, regulations, and rules relating to hotels and hotel keepers, and to the same as affects the Building, Fire, and Health Departments, and that it shall contain at least ten bedrooms above the basement, exclusive of those occupied by the family and servants; each room properly furnished to accommodate lodgers, and separated by partitions at least four inches thick, extending from floor to ceiling, with independent access to each room by a door opening into a hallway; each room having a window or windows with not less than eight square feet of surface, opening upon the street or open area, and each having at least eighty square feet of floor area and at least 600 cubic feet of space therein. The dining room must have at least 300 square feet and be suitably furnished.

A guest is defined to be a person who, in good faith, occupies a room in a hotel as a temporary home and pays the regular and customary charge for such occupancy, but who does not occupy such room for the purpose of having liquor served therein, and a person who, during the hours when meals are regularly served therein, resorts to the hotel for the purpose of obtaining, in good faith, a meal therein.

A provision is made for the issuing, upon a permit granted and signed by the Mayor of a city and Chief of Police or by the President of a village, and the payment of a specified tax, of a certificate which will allow the sale of liquor between 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning of specified days, except Sundays.

Provision is made for a civil action for a penalty of $50 for violations of the law; judgment of recovery carries with it the forfeiture of the certificate.

WORKINGS OF THE LAW.

The Committee Reports on Its Investigation.

ALBANY, March 11.—The report of the special committee to investigate the workings of the Raines law is signed by Senators Raines, Ford, Nussbaum, and Higgins. Senator Foley, the Democratic member of the committee, will present a minority report.

The report of the committee shows that during the year previous to May 1 last, when the Raines law went into effect, there were 34,787 licensed places in the State, of which 24,892 were for saloons, 6,338 hotels, and 3,057 stall licenses, including druggists. The amount received from such licenses by towns and cities was $4,090,790, the cost of collection being $241,006. The number of liquor tax certificates issued under the Raines law to Aug. 1 last was 27,072, of which 23,925 were for hotels and saloons, 2,487 for stores, and 300 for pharmacists. On Nov. 1 the total number of certificates in force was 26,593, and the revenues received since the Raines law went into effect up to Nov. 1 last amounted to $11,038,322. Of this amount there were cancellations aggregating $331,430.

The report shows the expense of collecting the tax and the town or city share of the revenue. The number of no-license towns in 1895 was 272, and their share of the State's revenue from the excise law was $148,221. The report contains a list of the Raines law clubs organized since May 1 last, showing a total of 3,468 social clubs incorporated since that time.

Violations of Old Law.

In its report the committee says: "The report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1895 showed the number of retail liquor dealers in the State to be 41,176 and the number of retail dealers of malt liquors 1,587; a total of 42,763 dealers who had paid the United States Government a tax for the privilege of retailing liquor.

"It was a surprise to the committee to find that the number who had been licensed under the State law in 1895 was but 34,787, or 7,976 less than had paid the retailers' tax to the Government.

"Your committee called the attention of the State Excise Commissioner to the matter. He at once began an investigation through his special agents. The names of all persons who had held a Government license were obtained. These were compared with the State lists, and so much of his force as could be put on the work has been lately engaged in looking up the individuals who pay the United States retail tax, but do not pay the State.

"Considerable amounts have already been collected, and your committee believes that a large amount will be secured as a result of the facts developed, if the Commissioner shall have sufficient force to push the collections.

"If to have decreased the number of places where liquor is dispensed more than 20 per cent. below the number licensed in the previous year; to have decreased, so far as the statistics gathered show, the number of arrests for intoxication in a like proportion, notwithstanding the evolution of the fake hotel and the fake club, and to have increased the revenues derived from the traffic, which are available for the reduction of taxation more than 200 per cent., is of value to the State, the law has been, in these particulars, beneficial.

"The constitutionality of the law was early determined by the highest judicial authority, and then, and not until then, did those engaged in the liquor traffic begin to seriously consider its provisions. For many years they had done business under a law which, whatever its merits may have been, was in most of the important features of police regulation, a dead letter. The authority of local officials had been defied, or, as was most frequently the case, those officials, under obligations for favors and political support, were satisfied to close their eyes to the most flagrant violations of law, and to permit such violations without attempt at punishment.

"The liquor interests were organized for protection, and to that end sought to control, through one political party or another, the administration of municipal affairs, and especially the executive departments. How great and far-reaching was their power is to some extent indicated in the evidence submitted, by which it appears that the processes of the law designed to secure the execution of law and the protection of all citizens were subverted to the purpose of protecting the violators of the law.

The "Fake" Clubs.

"That the ingenuity of man should be directed toward the discovery of ways to evade the provisions of the new law is perhaps not to be wondered at, though it is to be deplored. These evasions are, however, in most instances flagrant violations, those committing them relying for immunity from punishment upon the complaisance of the police, the sympathy of juries, Grand and petit, and the number of offenses committed, by which the machinery for the enforcement of the law is clogged. The 'fake hotel' exists partially through the advantage taken of a provision which had existed without detriment to good order in the previous law, but more especially through the unpunished violation of building and sanitary laws. The 'fake clubs' exist as a rank violation of the law, and even of the decision of all the courts of the State; termination of their existence is but a question of time, and of means for their prosecution. Taxation will undoubtedly hasten their dissolution. The investigation shows beyond doubt that the dissatisfaction with the present condition of the liquor traffic centres about the existence of these two sources of evil, the 'fake club' and the 'fake hotel.'

"The 'fake club' exists under the guise of 'social clubs' for the purpose of selling liquor without paying a tax, and is the outgrowth of a judicial decision which has cost the State and localities probably a million of dollars, and has led to greater evils than can be comprehended, as may be judged from statistics, which show that if clubs paid the tax which the law expects they should they would pay a total of $2,458,250. Of this amount, $1,596,000 would be paid by clubs in New York City, $666,900 by clubs in Brooklyn, and $112,500 by clubs in Buffalo.

"We do not know how many social clubs had been organized and were in existence prior to May 1, 1896, but estimate 800. The average tax is just about $700. The tax on 800 clubs would be $560,000, so, had all paid a tax, it would have brought $3,016,250 additional revenue under the Raines law.

"This evil the committee thinks will be largely corrected by the adoption of the amendments which it proposes.

"The fake hotel exists for the purpose of selling liquor on Sunday and other closed periods. It may be that the only remedy for this would be found in the entire abrogation of that privilege to hotels, but your committee submits certain amendments which it is thought will reduce, if they do not entirely eradicate, the evil which has grown to such great proportions.

"It cannot be doubted that the great majority of those engaged in the liquor traffic are willing to observe the reasonable regulations prescribed by the act and are in favor of their enforcement.

"The records of the courts show that many violations have been punished, but the number of convictions is so out of proportion to the number of complaints that the tendency is to encourage a hope that offenders may escape all punishment. The record of convictions, even at this early date, is a long one, and it is believed that as citizens become more familiar with their rights as to making complaints, officials better informed as to their duties, and the State department more completely equipped, and its work more thoroughly systematized, the fear of the consequences to follow violations will have a most salutary effect in reducing the number of complaints."

Ford on Club Regulation.

Senator Ford will submit a supplemental report, in which he will say:

"I concur most heartily in the report of the committee, and approve the accompanying proposed amendments except in so far as their effect would be to place bona fide clubs in the same category with public groggeries. The 'fake club' I recognize as a monstrous evil, second only in its baleful influence on good order, public morals, and the sanctity of the Sabbath to the 'fake hotel.'

"It must be abolished along with its twin evil, but I cannot assent to the proposition that, in order to accomplish this desirable object, it is necessary also to tax out of existence thousands of bona fide social, political, dining, literary, and similar clubs. The club is a most important factor in municipal life, pre-eminently so in New York, where the terms 'neighbor' and 'neighborhood' have lost their time-honored significance, and find their substitute in club life.

"There the club is almost the sole medium through which are fostered and promoted the social intercourse and intercommunion of man with his fellow men in their varied phases, which constitute the bases of human society and the motive force of human advancement. Any unnecessary restraint upon the life and growth of the institution would be an incalculable detriment to the community, and a brake on the wheels of progress. I do not believe that in seeking to uproot the 'fake club' it is necessary to undermine the foundations of such a beneficent institution as the bona fide club is universally admitted to be.

Rights of Genuine Clubs.

"There is no likeness or resemblance between them. The one may be reached and annihilated without disturbing the other. For the law to distinguish between them is, I am convinced, entirely practicable. At any rate the attempt to do so should first be made. Not until it shall have been actually proved a failure will a resort to the drastic remedy of a uniform saloon tax on all clubs be justified. I desire also to be recorded in favor of half-rate tax on restaurants and family hotels, which keep no bar, and in which liquor is served with meals exclusively and on week days only."

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GRUBER WARNS REPUBLICANS.

Says the Taxing of Clubs Would Cost the Party Dear.

ALBANY, March 11.—Abraham Gruber has been here to-day doing some work on behalf of New York City Republicans against the proposed Raines amendments to the liquor tax law.

He visited Senator Ford, who last year was one of the champions of the Raines law, and told him if he wanted to immortalize himself he couldn't have a better opportunity than by organizing and making a fight against the change which proposes to put clubs on the same basis as saloons.

"You can't make it too strong on this point," said Mr. Gruber. "It is not only an attempt to override the decisions of the courts, but is a positively wrongful act. It will drive many respectable clubs, which have been organized by the best classes of citizens, out of existence. It will tend to degrade the clubs. It will arouse the hostility of the thousands of club members against the party, for it will be regarded as the result of a petty and narrow spirit.

"There will be a fight against the change, and if the men from the country districts insist on carrying the amendments through, the results from a political standpoint will be serious for the party.

"The Republican organization in New York City has caucused on the subject, and has declared against it.

"If the Republican Party makes this and the other amendments proposed, it couldn't elect a Mayor of the Greater New York next Fall, even if the Democrats went to Sing Sing and took a man with stripes for a candidate.

"I take little stock in the professions of the up-country members that they are doing this in the interests of temperance and morality. If they were honest in their claims, I should think they would raise the price of licenses in the country districts. They are terribly appalled at the thought of a member of a club in New York City taking a drink without paying license fees, but they take care to keep the price of licenses low enough to enable the saloons to do a profitable business in their own villages.

"It looks to me as if Mr. Raines were getting ready to become a candidate for Governor on the temperance issue, as Warner Miller did."

EMBARRASSMENT FOR CLUBS.

One of the Results of the Proposed Amendments.

As to the results of the proposed amendments to the Raines law, George Hilliard, Deputy Commissioner of Excise for the City of New York, said yesterday: "I think that the falling off in the number of saloons will not exceed 7 per cent. of the total number now in operation. There are now about 7,000 saloons in this city. The amendment will doubtless reduce the number of those which pay the tax, but, on the other hand, there is always a large number of new men who are looking for licenses. In my opinion it will place clubs in very much the same position as other sellers of liquors. This may be true also as to police regulations."

Mr. Hilliard thought that in cases where clubs are now within 200 feet of a church or school they would have much difficulty in securing a tax certificate, although, he said, that this was a question that would undoubtedly be referred to the Attorney General, and would perhaps have to be passed upon by the courts. Under the present regulations the clubs have not been obliged to take out tax certificates under the decision of the Supreme Court that the exchange of liquors at clubs was not "trafficking in strong drink." Now the question arises whether any club that are within the prohibited limit can take out the tax certificate at all. It is claimed that they will be regarded as "new places," within the meaning of the law.

The "club amendment" has stirred up matters in club circles more than any proposition that has come forward in many months. There are in this city many small clubs, not Raines clubs, but legitimate social organizations, that may be annihilated by the demand for $800 a year for a liquor tax certificate. Many of the smaller political clubs of the Republicans and of Tammany come within this category. With the passage of the amendment some of these clubs will either have to go out of existence, violate the law, or put a stop to furnishing liquors in their quarters. Some of the Republican Senators in Albany are very doubtful of the expediency of this amendment.

Senator Munzinger, Tammany, who was in this city yesterday, said that he thought that the Raines law amendments would have a hard time of it in the Senate. He did not believe that they could be passed unless they were approved in caucus by the Republicans.

The Republican managers who are arranging the amendments to be proposed for the Raines liquor-tax law have decided to introduce an amendment which will provide for a tax of $250 for restaurants in this city. It is in the nature of a concession to the table d'hote keepers and restaurants that are not connected with hotels. It will provide that there shall be no bar upon the premises, and that liquors shall only be served with meals. No liquors can be served after the regular closing hours. Sales can be made on Sundays with meals.

Indian Graduates at Carlisle.

CARLISLE, Penn., March 11.—This was commencement day at the Indian Training School. Capt. Pratt delivered an address to the graduates. After music by the Indian Band addresses were made by the graduates. After speeches by some of the distinguished gentlemen present, Gen. John Eaton, ex-United States Commissioner of Education, presented the diplomas.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Case of the Central Trust Company Against Burke Was Not Dismissed.

The statement published in the New York papers that the Circuit Court has dismissed the case of the Central Trust Company against Burke is without any foundation in fact. Judge Pugh, in the Court of Common Pleas, refused to permit the Central Trust Company to dismiss its action against Burke and others. To reverse his decision the case was taken by the Trust Company on error into the Circuit Court. On Tuesday of this week the Circuit Court affirmed Judge Pugh's decision and dismissed the petition in error of the Trust Company.

The mistake seems to have arisen from an erroneous impression as to what action had been dismissed, the published statement being that the action against Burke had been dismissed, whereas, in fact, it was the petition of Burke, speaking through the Central Trust Company, that the Circuit Court dismissed. Instead of that company being permitted to go out of court the effect of the decision, both in the Court of Common Pleas and in the Circuit Court, is that it shall remain in court for the purpose of adjudicating the rights of the bondholders.

Southern Pacific Will Settle.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—The Southern Pacific Company has been brought to time. It will pay the franchise tax required by the State of Kentucky, and will live up to the provisions of its charter and the Constitution of the State. As soon as the suits were filed yesterday for the recovery of $137,000 the officials of the Southern Pacific Company telegraphed Attorney General Taylor that they would arrange a settlement at once. As soon as the settlement is made in full the case will be withdrawn. Attorney A. P. Humphrey is here to-night from Louisville to make a settlement.

Sale of a Trolley Road.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 11.—The plant and lines of the South Jersey Traction Company were sold to-day at Master's sale. F. L. Lewis, trustee for the bondholders, was the purchaser. The price was $90,000. The sale includes the trolley lines at this place and Millville and the Turnpike line between the two places.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad was completed by the driving of the last spike to Shreveport, La., last week. On Wednesday the first through passenger train left Shreveport for Kansas City. The first through freight train, which will carry flour, will reach Shreveport to-morrow.

Officers elected by the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company are: President—C. E. Perkins; Vice President and Treasurer—J. C. Peasley; Second Vice President—George B. Harris; Secretary—W. J. Ladd.

A certificate has been granted to the Catskill Electric Railway Company by the New York State Railroad Commission to construct its road from Catskill Landing to Jefferson Heights.

The International Association of Ticket Agents has elected these officers for 1897: President—Charles C. Benson, Lewiston, Me.; First Vice President—Charles Van Kamen, Rochester, Minn.; Second Vice President—F. V. Bland, Buffalo; Third Vice President—J. A. Robbins, Chicago; Secretary—C. C. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Elwood Ramsey, Philadelphia; Executive Committee—John B. Goodhue, W. E. Pambright, F. S. Montgomery, S. B. Swift, and J. B. Dozier.

SHOT BY THE POLICEMAN.

A Cleveland Merchant Supposed to be Dying in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Bullets fired by policemen and Pinkerton watchmen in pursuit of burglars struck Albert Ziemer, a Cleveland (Ohio) merchant, and he is now at the County Hospital in a dying condition.

The shooting took place shortly after midnight this morning in Plymouth Place, opposite the Great Northern Hotel, where Ziemer was a guest.

An hour later a policeman found the body of a man propped up against the old Marshall Field wholesale house. He had been shot in the abdomen. It is supposed the man was one of the burglars who were chased by the police.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST 38TH ST.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—LAURA N. FORD and ANNIE FORD, plaintiffs, against SOPHRONIA W. DAVIDSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, dated January 26th, 1897, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York City Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and four (4) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches, thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Thirty-eighth Street aforesaid, and thence westerly along said southerly side of Thirty-eighth Street sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 3, 1897.

EDWARD S. PECK, Referee.
GEORGE F. MARTENS, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
JOHN J. MACKLIN, Esq., Attorney for Defendant Drummond, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
mh4-2aw3wTh&F&mh26.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, defendant. Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a supplemental judgment or decree bearing date the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of this court on the said 9th day of February, 1897, duly made and entered at the foot of the final judgment and decree herein, (bearing date on the 30th day of September, 1896, and filed and entered in said Clerk's office on the said 30th day of September, 1896,) as amended nunc pro tunc (as of said 30th day of September, 1896,) by the decree and order of this court bearing date on the 28th day of December, 1896, (and filed and entered in the said Clerk's office on the 30th day of December, 1896,) the undersigned, the referee in and by said supplemental judgment and decree appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said final judgment and decree mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Washington Place, distant 25 feet 2 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greene Street with the northerly side of Washington Place, running thence along the northerly side of Washington Place parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence northerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet, thence easterly parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence southerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning, being known on the map of the Commissioner of Taxes as Lot No. 565, being the same premises conveyed to said A. Fernando de Navarro by Ellen A. Dykers de Navarro and J. F. de Navarro, by deed dated the 20th day of April, 1886, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York the 24th day of December, 1888, in liber 2186 of Conveyances, page 244, the above property is contained in section 2, block 547 of the new land map of the City of New York.

And also the premises known as Nos. 623 and 625 West 181st Street, in the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of 181st Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, when taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of 181st Street, distant 25 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Wadsworth Avenue with the said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with said Wadsworth Avenue 100 feet, thence easterly and parallel with said 181st Street 39 feet 11½ inches, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall and again parallel with Wadsworth Avenue 100 feet to said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of 181st Street 39 feet 11½ inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1897.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
mh5-2aw4wTu&Fr1&ap5.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY ROCKS, plaintiff, against CHARLES ALTHOF, Herman Wronkow, Edward Rafter, Anna C. Runk, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All those leasehold premises, being that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-sixth Street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, being parts of lots known and distinguished on a certain map in possession of the said Trustees by the numbers two hundred and eighty-eight, (288,) two hundred and eighty-nine, (289,) two hundred and ninety, (290,) and two hundred and ninety-one, (291,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the said southerly line of Forty-sixth Street distant seventy-five feet west from the point of intersection of said line of Forty-sixth Street by the westerly line of the Eighth Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, to the centre line of the block between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—La Falote—8:15.
DALY'S—Meg Merrilies—8:15. 3 P. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FINE ART SOCIETY GALLERIES.—Architectural League Exhibition. Day and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Jim the Penman—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Romeo and Juliette—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tannhauser—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—The Star Gazer—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
WALDORF.—Story Reading and Recital.—3:00.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

WILL HE VOUCHSAFE AMENDMENT?

The Greater New York charter has been attacked at three points by pretty much everybody who has had anything to say about it, and apparently its only defense at those points is the will of its putative creator. The points of attack are the cumbersome but impotent Municipal Assembly of two chambers, the four-headed bi-partisan Police Board, and the limitation of the Mayor's power of removal to the first six months of his term. But for these radical faults in the proposed charter it might have encountered little opposition, though there is much else in it that would have to be remedied sooner or later. If these faults were to be corrected now it might disarm the opposition which is growing more general and more emphatic and menacing every day.

If current report is to be trusted, it depends entirely on the will of Senator PLATT whether this charter is to be adopted or not, and what shape it is to take if adopted. He is reputed to be the peripatetic legislative power of the State of New York, holding his session now in the office of his express company, now at his hotel, and anon flitting to Washington to help direct the destinies of the Nation. The so-called Senators and Assemblymen of the State, men of supposed consequence and repute in their several districts, and theoretically representing the citizens thereof, are not assumed to have any decisive voice in charter-making or law-making. Those who constitute the voting majority at Albany are there merely to register the decrees of the boss.

If, therefore, we desire to have the charter draft modified, we must address ourselves to Boss PLATT, and if it be done "with bated breath and whispering humbleness" he may vouchsafe to give a hearing to the people who are to live under the Greater New York Government and pay its expenses. Judging from the tone and manner of the few defenders of the charter as it is, and especially from the tone and manner of Senator PLATT himself, it was made to suit him, particularly in those features which suit nobody else except those whose business it is to be suited with what suits him. But possibly he may be graciously pleased to concede something to the demands of half a million voters, if he finds that a considerable part of them are in dead earnest in their demands.

We have a faint hope that Senator PLATT would not actually insist upon even the worst features in the Greater New York charter if he thought there was political disadvantage to himself and his party in doing so. He might possibly consent to some of those things that make for efficiency and honesty in municipal administration if he thought there was anything to be gained or saved by it. Now, everybody in this city who believes in "reform" and in improving the City Government, whether by non-partisan methods or otherwise, is against this charter in its present shape. This includes such commercial and civic organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Bar Association, the City Club, the Good Government Clubs, and so on through the whole list. It includes that considerable mass of citizens known as independent voters and a large part of the Republican voters of the city, while the Democratic voters will be opposed to Mr. PLATT's partisan designs in any case.

What, then, has the member of the United States Senate who sways the legislative power of the State of New York to gain by forcing this obnoxious charter upon a community containing nearly half the voters of the State, three-fifths of whom are ordinarily opposed to his party? One would suppose there could be no surer way of bringing overwhelming defeat upon whatever plans he may harbor regarding the election of the present year. If there is anything to be gained by carrying out the consolidation with any charter whatever, it must be most surely gained by making the charter fairly acceptable to those whose support is desired.

Perhaps our legislative authority, notwithstanding its unquestionable wisdom, may, if properly appealed to, be induced to concede something to the foolish desires of its wayward subjects, provided it is made plain that they will otherwise revolt and bring his beneficent designs to naught. There could certainly be nothing worse for the Republican Party in this State than "jamming through" the Greater New York charter with its present defects.

THE SENATE AND CLOTURE.

Did Senator HOAR represent the Administration when he proposed in the Senate the amendments to the rules that would stop filibustering and enable the Senate to come to a vote when the majority wished so to do?

The propositions are both radical. One is that, when a bill or resolution has been under consideration for one day, any Senator can demand a vote, and if a majority of the Senators so decide, a vote must be taken without delay, and no motion will be in order except one to adjourn or to take a recess. This is the previous question pure and simple. It is absolutely opposed to all the traditions and prejudices of the Senate and to the feelings heretofore entertained by Mr. HOAR himself. Even when the Senate was tangled in the meshes of its own rules in 1893, and the repeal of the Sherman law was postponed week after week, the Senator from Massachusetts would listen to no suggestion of change. In the next year the House Tariff bill was "held up" in the Senate, and the little squad of "Senators from Havemeyer" were enabled, by the same rules, to force on the country a shameful and costly compromise. The power of stubborn and unscrupulous Senators has repeatedly been felt in this way, sometimes to the advantage of one party and sometimes of the other. Mr. HOAR heretofore has found this power "of immense importance not only to the perfection of legislation, but also to the dignity of the Senate and to civil liberty itself."

The second proposition reinforces the first. It gives the presiding officer of the Senate, when "a call of the Senate" is asked for, the authority to determine himself whether a quorum is present. On his report the Senate acts. This prevents the waste of time in repeated roll calls. Under these two amendments, the majority of the Senate—if happily it be Republican—with Mr. HOBART in the Vice President's chair, can act with the precision and promptness of the House of Representatives under "Czar" REED. We do not know what has changed the heart of Senator HOAR, or whether he directly expresses the policy of the Administration. But we do know that the tariff is very dear to his soul, and that he holds it easier for a camel to pass through the eye of the finest needle than for a free trader to enter the political heaven. We can hardly think of any sacrifice of consistency that he would not make to promote the sacred cause of protection. And we are confident that whether these amendments can be adopted or not, Mr. HOBART just aches for a chance to bring the Senate to action. We believe that he will do it with or without a change in the rules, if he gets half a chance. We can imagine him calmly recognizing a Senator who wished to get a vote and being blind and deaf to the appearance or voice of every other Senator in the Chamber.

For our part, we are entirely ready to see the rules changed, or to see the steel-spined New Jersey business man force the Senate to act on his own motion if the rules are not changed.

THE DIRECT TAX.

The bill to distribute the direct tax of 1861 to those who paid it or to their heirs, which has been presented to the Legislature, has an equitable purpose, though there are some difficulties in the way of its equitable execution.

The amount, something more than $2,000,000, originally collected by the Federal Government and used in defraying the expenses of the war for the Union, was repaid to the State of New York under the Federal act of 1891. Unquestionably those who originally contributed the tax, or their heirs, are entitled to what the Federal Treasury—whether wisely or not—has given up. The State Government can hardly be regarded in any other character than as a trustee for this fund. When it was received it was turned into the State Treasury, and had a pleasing effect upon the tax rate of that time. The bill should receive, however, careful examination and analysis.

FRANCE AND THE CONCERT.

We have had ample evidence that the feeling of disgust and indignation at the one active intervention upon which the powers have ventured in the Levant is scarcely less strong in France than in England. The French Government was fortunate in putting off until Saturday the debate in the Chamber which seemed imminent on Monday. There were indeed obviously good reasons why the debate should have been postponed. The course which has excited the indignation of the French people has been taken at the urgent instigation of the only ally of France in Europe, in co-operation, singular to say, with France's dearest foe. When Frenchmen find the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia warmly espousing the same cause, they are naturally a prey to conflicting emotions. But when the course pursued in common by these two monarchs excites the detestation of Frenchmen for its cruelty, perfidy, and hypocrisy, then Frenchmen who keep their heads may well consider that the subject is one upon which it is desirable to avoid a public debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

Nevertheless, it is pointed out that while the minority on a similar motion a fortnight ago was only 84, the action of the concert in Greece had the effect of increasing it upon this occasion to 194. That is a very considerable change, but even so, unofficial indications go to show that it is not a fair index of the change that has come over the spirit of the French Nation. France justly counts among her glories her share in the battle of Navarino, which secured the liberation of Greece. It is impossible that any Frenchman who takes pride in that can take anything but shame from the reflection that it was only by a pure accident that French men-of-war did not take their share also in the bombardment of Canea. If it is true that the French Foreign Office has served notice upon Russia that the opinion of France will not suffer the Government to take part in any concert which involves the coercion of Greece, it is plain that "the European concert" is already broken.

There is no doubt that M. HANOTAUX, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, considers the alliance with Russia as quite the strongest interest that France has in Europe and is willing to go all lengths in order to preserve it. But he has had many notifications that there are lengths to which the French Nation will not follow him. He may be able to prevent such a notification from being served upon him in the national Legislature, but to avoid that he must refrain from following the Czar any further in the support of Turkish tyranny. It is easy to foresee that with the dissolution of the concert political Europe must pass "through great varieties of untried being." It is more than possible that in the course of the readjustment France should find more congenial and trustworthy alliances than that of Russia. But for traditional animosities, the readjustment would be much easier. If France insists upon the luxury of hating England, Germany, and Italy all at once, it will be difficult for her to suit herself. But if she will content herself with nourishing her most recent and most poignant hatred, it might well happen that she could afford to free herself from an alliance that has been to her only a burden.

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

One of the leading carpet houses of the country, Messrs. W. & J. SLOANE, send out to their customers the following circular:

NEW YORK, March 2, 1897.
Gentlemen of the Carpet Trade:

We cannot too soon call your attention to the strong probability of a heavy duty being placed on wool, at an early day. The imperative need of this policy is doubtless forced on the incoming Administration by the condition of the National revenue, but the opportunity is seized by the wool growers to demand a far higher duty than has ever been paid.

It is impossible, at present, to tell what rates will be decided upon by the Ways and Means Committee, as best suited to the interests of the country, but enough seems certain to predict that the cost of carpets in the near future will be very largely increased.

Prices of carpetings have of late been, in the main, unremunerative, even on a free-wool basis, and it will therefore be absolutely necessary for the manufacturers to revise their prices materially, as soon as anything definite is known."

There is only one meaning to this statement, and that is but too plain. It is that the price of carpets must rise. The carpet, in the stage of comfort and civilization at which the American people have arrived, is one of the necessaries of daily life. A tax on wool is the one tariff tax which the protectionists insist on and the principal one from which they can hope to get any of the "revenue" they talk so much about. Let us see what they can really get by this direct burden on a common necessary article of home life.

From 1876 to 1894—nineteen years—under a high protective system, the taxes on wool varied from 35 1-3 per cent. to a little over 44 per cent. During that time the total annual revenue from all sorts of wool varied from a little less than $2,000,000 to a little over $8,000,000, and the average was only $4,080,000. Five million dollars would, therefore, be a liberal estimate of the revenue that this most unjustifiable method of taxation could be expected to yield. It is less than one-third of the wasteful expenditures on rivers and harbors which have twice compelled the President to veto an appropriation bill. It is no more than is yearly expended uselessly on public buildings. It is about 4 per cent. of the pension appropriations.

Meanwhile, the exports of American carpets, which up to 1893 had never exceeded 20,000 yards, were last year 342,468 yards, while the total exports of manufactures of wool advanced from $326,055 in 1893 to $913,609 in 1896. These will practically cease with a renewal of duties on wool. What a pitiful humbug the protectionist scheme is seen to be in the light of these facts.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

After much delay and disappointment, real progress has been made toward the establishment of a zoological garden that shall consist of something more than a monkey house, a hippopotamus tank, and a few cages of carnivora. We intend no unjust depreciation of the present menagerie in Central Park, which is doubtless as extensive and interesting as it is possible to make it without further and intolerable encroachment upon park territory no part of which is properly applicable to the purpose. The considerations which should altogether exclude an animal show from Central Park have no bearing upon Bronx Park, where space for its buildings and collections has been asked for by the Zoological Society upon terms which it is now highly probable will be accepted.

The Board of Park Commissioners has adopted a resolution granting the request of the society, subject to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, that the rights and interests of the city are adequately protected. Any defects of this nature which may be found in the conditions of the application ought to be easily remedied.

The Zoological Society is not seeking to drive a bargain for its own advantage. It asks to be allowed to set up and maintain in the southern part of Bronx Park a fine zoological garden, such as Berlin and London and Paris have long had, reproducing as nearly as possible the natural conditions appropriate to the various animals, and to open it for the free enjoyment and instruction of the people. The society does not ask that the animals now in Central Park be transferred to its care. The disposition to be made of them is a matter for the Park Board to decide, having due regard both to the loud outcries for their removal from the residents of Fifth Avenue and for their retention from the teeming thousands of the East Side. But the society does engage to establish an exhibition which shall be worthy of the city and equal to any in the world.

The Garden will be a public benefaction. It is gratifying to note the enlightened spirit in which the Park Commissioners have met the society's efforts to make this noble addition to the pleasure grounds of New York.

The hearing by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on Monday next in the Federal Building in this city will be very important. The Produce Exchange committee will present evidence in the case of the Joint Traffic Association and in support of the charge that unjustifiable discrimination is made in freight rates against New York City. That the export trade of the city has not advanced with that of the country and in some lines has either stood still or fallen off cannot be denied. The railway companies will have a chance to show whether they have contributed to this, and, if so, why.

"The main plank in the platform on which Mr. MCKINLEY was nominated and elected to the Presidency favored a protection tariff. It is not true that campaign orators or Republican newspapers relegated that issue to the rear during the campaign."—The Sandusky Register.

It was predicted during the campaign that if MCKINLEY was elected you would talk like that. The conviction that you would not only talk but act in that way kept thousands of sound-money Democrats away from your candidate. But it shows a horrible callousness to the possibilities of endless punishment in the future life to say that protection was the "main plank" of the platform and that the tariff was not sent to the rear in the canvass.

"There are only three ways to get me out—by death, by legislation, or by giving me something better."—Police Commissioner GRANT.

A secure tenure, a comfortable salary, and always "something better" at the end of the term—those are the conditions upon which the public has so long been able to command the services of Col. GRANT. Senator PLATT visited President MCKINLEY this week. Let us live in hope.

The proper remedy for the dead-lock in the Police Board and the demoralization produced by it is that proposed in the bill introduced yesterday by Senator WRAY of Brooklyn. It simply removes the limitation imposed upon the Mayor's power of removal by the act of 1895 and allows it to be exercised "at pleasure." A better phraseology would be that adopted by the Charter Commission as applying within the six-months period—"whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require." This power in the hands of the Mayor would put an end to the difficulty instantly and enable the Police Board to restore the morale of the department very speedily. By exercising the present circumscribed power of removal the Mayor could put the responsibility where it belongs—on the existing law—though he could not get rid of the trouble-making Commissioners.

The scrutiny which common prudence enjoins in the case of any bill whatsoever introduced by Senator COGGESHALL should be redoubled in the case of his bill, favorably reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the adoption of the Savage rifle by the National Guard. It is the opinion of competent judges that a mistake was made by the commission which recommended this weapon. The rifle furnished to the Guardsmen ought to be adopted on its merits solely, and they should be conspicuous and unquestioned. The Savage rifle does not meet those indispensable conditions. Any blunder made by the Legislature will be instantly exposed by men of high authority. COGGESHALL comes from Oneida County. So does the Savage gun.

Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER has written a letter resigning the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association. It gives a succinct and modest review of the work of the committee during the sixteen years since he has been at its head. It is an honorable record of solid and lasting service rendered to the community, not only unselfishly, but with faithful and arduous work.

It is permissible for private neutrals to express sympathy with combatants, and every sympathetic American must feel for the Consul of Greece at this port. Some hundreds of his excited countrymen desire to return home in order to kill Turks or representatives of the Christian powers, and insist that the Consul shall send them home for that purpose. The poor man has no funds available for that purpose. This circumstance does not seem in the least to mitigate the destructive wrath of the Hellenes. If any enterprising skipper of a tramp steamer should undertake to carry the bellicose and able-bodied Greeks to their native shores, there is little doubt that the Greek Government would give him reimbursement for his reinforcement, and in the present state of the case we cannot see that he would be violating any law. In any case, the unhappy Greek Consul is helpless and blameless.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unusual preparations are making at Lexington for this year's celebration of Patriots' Day—April 19. It is the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the ever-memorable battle which marks the beginning of the Revolution, and the people of Lexington, expecting many more than the usual number of visitors as a result of the interest recently developed in Colonial history by the new patriotic societies, intend to vote a generous appropriation at their approaching town meeting with which to pay the expense of the festivities. To this a considerable amount raised by private subscription will be added. When the great day comes the town will be awakened by a new Paul Revere, whose arrival will be the signal for a frantic blowing of horns and ringing of bells. Later there will be band concerts, games, and other amusements, more or less congruous, and in the evening a grand ball is to be held in the gayly decorated and lighted Town Hall. All the landmarks and points of interest will also receive their share of flags and flowers, and at each of them there will be appropriate exercises in the way of speech-making as eloquent—it is hoped—as the scene and the occasion deserve.

—A correspondent writes to suggest that the action of the Massachusetts House Committee on Federal Relations, in condemning, as already noted on this page, the proposition to establish a pension and retiring fund for employes of the National Government, was taken under a misapprehension as to the source from which the proposed fund is to come. As our correspondent states, the plan ennunciated in the Brossius bill does not contemplate the appropriation for this purpose of money raised by taxation or duties. On the contrary, it is the intention to withhold 2 per cent. of the salary of every employe in the classified service and thus form a fund from which such employes, if incapacitated after twenty years of service, or who retire or are retired at the age of sixty after thirty years of service, shall receive a pension amounting to 75 per cent. of the highest salaries earned by them while working for the Government. There are many other provisions of the bill, arranging for the investment of the fund and guarding it in every way, but those mentioned are the essential ones, and none other needs mentioning here, except a section under which an employe who resigns or is discharged before becoming eligible for a pension is to receive back all that he has contributed to the fund. The scheme would seem to be a perfectly practical and proper one, and, more or less modified, it has long been in successful operation in many other countries.

—New Martinsburg, the little Ohio village whose inhabitants were frightened out of several years' growth Tuesday morning by the descent among them of a big aerolite, is in Fayette County, some fifty miles southwest of Columbus. Hitherto the New Martinsburgers have had nothing to distract their attention from their two churches on Sunday and their two sawmills on other days of the week, as those four structures and the activities that went on within them were all that explained the hamlet's existence. Now, however, they have a topic of conversation that threatens seriously to interfere with the accustomed accurate balancing of interest. For there are few towns in the world that have received one of these visitors from stellar space, and therefore the occurrence is not one to be easily forgotten. There were, it seems, many terrible incidents not mentioned in yesterday's dispatches. The meteor was seen and heard by dozens of people, and they unite in saying that its approach was heralded by a blinding glare and a terrifying roar, which ended in a loud explosion about forty feet from the ground. Pieces of the little planet flew in all directions, to the great peril and considerable damage of the peaceful village. Three fragments struck a barn, went through it like cannon balls, and incidentally removed a horse's head from the stall in which he was standing, to deposit it in the adjoining stall, where it was of no use whatever to him. Another horse was made stone deaf, and a man near whom a bit of the meteor passed fell into unconsciousness for half an hour—he says because of the "wind" accompanying it, and others say because of fright. Either explanation will do. A curious feature of the case is that not a piece of the aerolite has been found, all of them, apparently, having buried themselves deep in the wet ground and smoothed the dirt down carefully over the places of disappearance. This fact troubles the people of New Martinsburg greatly, for it excites comment among the residents of neighboring towns.

—Suburbanites living along the line of the New Haven Railway are all intensely interested in the fate of the Emmet bill, compelling that corporation to sell fifty-trip tickets at the rate of 1½ cents per mile. It would be exaggeration to describe any members of the tribe as even mildly hopeful that this bill will pass, for the expectation of getting in their time anything like the consideration or privileges which are accorded as a matter of course to the patrons of other roads entering the city was long ago dismissed from their minds as ludicrously chimerical. The policy of the New Haven Road has always been to carry a few people at high rates, rather than many people at low rates. Even its commutation system is so arranged that only by making the trip into and out of the city every week day in a whole year can one get the reduced fare which is nominally offered. If the commuter is ill for a day or a week, or if he takes a vacation, he must make his diurnal contribution to the road's income just the same. This is because the traveler is not allowed to buy his transportation for a fixed price per trip. He must pay for it, nominally, by the month, and really by the year, as the tickets are sold according to an ingenious sliding scale, under which most of his saving is done as the year approaches its close. For instance, a resident of New Rochelle pays $3 for the right to take two rides each week day in the first month, and from that sum the fare gradually decreases to $4 a month, the total being $67 a year. If he doesn't miss a day in the twelve months each ride costs him 11 cents, a very reasonable price, considering that the distance is sixteen miles, but unless he is thus supernaturally regular the average commutation rate is much higher. The Summer boarder doing business in the city must pay from 15 to 19 cents. For occasional trips made by members of the commuter's family, as by the general public, nothing better than full fare, 35 cents each way, can be obtained. It had come to be a matter of fixed belief that no mortal power could persuade a mitigation of this system, and it is therefore a cause of vast astonishment all the way from Woodlawn to the Connecticut line that at to-morrow's meeting the New Haven Directors are to "consider" the possibility of a change. With active help from the Legislature they may some day consider the advisability of it, and crazy optimists are prophesying that their great-grandchildren will see the thing done.

PERSONAL.

—From Maine comes a rather amusing story about a small boy named JONATHAN LONGFELLOW. He is a third or fourth cousin of the poet, and, though still very young, has already given intimations of genius. The particular intimation noted in the story relates to the substitute for a sled which he was seen to use one day last month. The boy was observed in a field coasting down a hill over the slippery crust, but the observer could not make out what it was upon which he sat. At last the boy, becoming aware that he had become the object of curious scrutiny, called out amiably to the man standing in the road: "I'm sliding down hill on the Bible." And it was a fact, too. He had taken the smooth, leather-bound family Bible, containing the generations of all the LONGFELLOWS, and was coasting on it with much success, and even more enjoyment.

—Reports from Los Angeles describe Mme. MODJESKA as dangerously ill, with but small hopes of recovery and almost none of ever appearing on the stage again. She caught a severe cold on the evening of Feb. 10, while playing the rôle of Magda in the theatre at Los Angeles, so that her public career, if it is not to continue, will have terminated where it began, as regards America, eleven years ago. She is now in the state apartments of the Van Nuys Hotel, and receiving all the care that physicians and friends can give. MODJESKA is more than well known in Southern California. The story of her life on a farm in what is now Orange County has been often told, and even after she gave up the effort to make a living by raising fruit she continued to regard that part of the country as her home. All her recent vacations have been passed on the toy ranch which she owns in the Santiago Cañon, near Santa Ana, and to it she will return as soon as her condition is such as to make removal possible.

—Just before Dr. NANSEN started on his last voyage he was dined in London by the Savage Club, and toward the close of the evening he wrote on the wall in a fine bold hand his name and the date—Nov. 18, 1892—promising the assembled Bohemians to return from the North, dine with them again, and again write the date of his visit. Many of the Norwegian's hosts doubted if he would live to keep his word, for the plans of his voyage were regarded by them, as well as by others better able to decide, as bold to and beyond the point of rashness. But NANSEN came back, and after he had received a stately and solemn welcome from the magnates of the Royal Geographical Society, he remembered his pledge to the Savages and kept it. The occasion was marked by exercises the reverse of stately and solemn, but perhaps not the less gratifying on that account. In responding to the health drunk in his honor Dr. NANSEN said that no one was better qualified to pose as a real savage than he, since he had just lived fifteen months with no soap and almost no water, subsisting meanwhile on a fare composed entirely of raw meat and blubber. At the conclusion of his speech the explorer took a pencil and on the wall of the dining room, immediately over his old signature, wrote "FRIDTJOF NANSEN, February, 1897," and drew a rough map of the north polar region, marking upon it the highest point he reached—86 degrees north—and the date at which he arrived there, April 8, 1895.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Legislature of North Dakota sent to Gov. Briggs a big batch of bills eight hours before the final adjournment, and he vetoed all of them, including appropriations for the public institutions aggregating nearly if not quite $600,000. But the Legislature passed them all over his veto, the House giving several of them a unanimous vote. The Governor said the amount appropriated was considerably more than the State's revenues would produce.

* * *

The new bridge to be built across the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and Longueuil, is to be named the Royal Albert, in honor of the Queen's late consort and in view of the diamond jubilee celebration.

* * *

The Legislature of Indiana at its late session created a board for the arbitration of differences between employers and their workmen. It also passed what The Indianapolis Journal describes as an intelligently discriminating anti-trust bill.

* * *

The Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty is to hold its ninety-ninth annual convention in Baltimore the last week in April, and expects an interesting session. But the doctors say that next year they will beat their long record by the elaborateness of their celebration.

* * *

The will of the late Mrs. Cornelia V. R. Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., widow of Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, bequeaths $167,000 to various charities, the largest amounts being $10,000 each to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Massachusetts Ear and Eye Infirmary, and the Boston Lying-in Hospital, and $25,000 each to the Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society for domestic missions, and the Massachusetts General Hospital for free beds.

* * *

The City Council of Springfield, Mass., has passed an ordinance prohibiting spitting upon the sidewalks within the limits of the city. However desirable such an inhibition would be, it would probably be difficult to enforce it.

Advertising in Yellow Journals.

From The Mail and Express.

Advertisers begin to inquire whether newspapers which have lost or are in process of losing their respectable readers—their readers who have the means to purchase goods—are any longer valuable mediums for their announcements. They begin to see clearly that the newspapers that have and hold the attention of intelligent and respectable men and women possess the highest value for the advertiser.—NEW YORK TIMES.

Right! When Yellow Journals are denounced from the pulpit and barred from clubs, libraries, reading rooms, schools, and other organizations which value their reputations, we can easily judge the class of mind which advertisers in Yellow Journals reach. We find, for instance, the yellowest of the Yellow Journals boiling over with rage when the police "raid" a disorderly house. It calls this "a dangerous encroachment by the police upon private rights." Standing up for its friends and supporters and giving its editorial approval of their illegal and dissolute practices, Yellow Journalism shows on whom it relies for its readers.—New York Press.

[A moral as well as a business consideration, too, is bound to influence the substantial advertiser. It is not to be presumed that the leading merchants of this city will care to invite the thugs, blacklegs, and brothel keepers to rub elbows with respectability in their establishments.—Ed.]

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

The Third Concert of the Dannreuther String Quartet.

The third concert of the Dannreuther Quartet was given last night in the Chamber Music Hall of the Carnegie Building. A considerable audience was present, and there was an abundance of applause. One might perchance be tempted to find some fault with the performance if it had not been for the geniality of its spirit, and the unmistakable pleasure of the audience in hearing some music of Sebastian Bach. This was the suite in B minor for flute and strings, a work full of characteristic writing, and so dear in form and so joyous in spirit that it might have been born yesterday. That the Dannreuther Quartet is able to make Bach's music agreeable to the general hearer is a source of much gratification to every lover of music, and the technical faults ought not to stand in the way of hearty encouragement of such work. Mr. Ernest Wagner deserves praise for some excellent flute playing.

The other numbers on the programme were the theme and variations from Bazzini's quartet in E flat, Opus 76, and Saint-Saëns's piano quartet in B flat major, Opus 41. In the latter work the quartet had the capable assistance of Mr. Howard Brockway, pianist.

Miss Terrell's Recital.

Miss Florence Terrell, a young pianist who is pushing her way into notice, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Carnegie Lyceum, with the assistance of Miss Gertrude May Stein, vocalist. Miss Terrell's numbers were "Variations and Fugue," by Nicode; "Capricietto," Klein; "Rhapsodie," No. 2, Brahms; "Valse de Concert," (E major,) Moszkowski; ballade in G minor, Chopin; a sonata by Scarlatti, transcribed by Tausig; Rubinstein's C major etude, and a tarantelle by her teacher, Alexander Lambert. Miss Terrell's playing was interesting by reason of its revelation of valuable musical gifts. The young woman has temperament, and her playing is never without character and color. Her technical powers are not yet matured, but her command of touch and tone has made considerable advancement since her earlier appearances in public. She shows more self-control than she did formerly, and this is encouraging. Her rhythm is always good, and she shows musical taste in all her work. For so young a player she has already accomplished much, and it is highly probable that she will have a prosperous future.

Miss Stein sang "La Mort de Jeanne d'Arc," by Bemberg; Dvorak's "Klage"; a serenade by Brahms, Tschaikowsky's "Thro' the Still Night," and Wagner's "Schmerzen" and "Träume." Her voice is somewhat hard in quality, but she sang with warmth yesterday. Mr. Max Liebling supplied good accompaniments. The audience was large and friendly.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The growing and sensible custom among art committees and picture dealers and owners in New York of arranging small exhibitions of carefully chosen and representative examples of one artist, or one or two schools of art, has been adopted by the new Art Committee of the Union League Club. Its second monthly exhibition of the present season, which opened in the club's art gallery last evening, and which will be open to club members and guests to-day, to-morrow, and Sunday, is made up of twenty-seven paintings, of which twelve represent the early Dutch school, nine the early English school, while the remaining six a portrait by Brouzino and three landscapes by Francesco Guardi represent the Italian schools of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, and an admirable portrait of Isabelle Eugenie of Spain by Pourbus, and a charming and characteristic female head by Greuze, exemplify, respectively, the Flemish and early French schools.

The exhibition, small as it is, is exceedingly rich in quality. Its great picture is Rembrandt's portrait of himself, known to all students and lovers of art—that broadly painted virile chef d'oeuvre in which the old Dutch master seems to breathe again. There are two good examples of Van Dyck, one "Mars and Venus" unusually rich in color, a superior Ruysdael, a landscape with fine color and tonal qualities, a "Still Life," by William Kalef, with wonderful rendering of texture in a brown velvet tablecloth and well-managed light effect, a charming little interior with figures by Jan Steen, a spirited "Marine," keyed low in color and done in sepia by Jan van Goyen, two fine portraits by Paulus Moreelse, one of Judith van Volbergen especially notable for its expression, and the painting of the huge ruff, and a "Portrait of a Burgomaster," by De Vos—rarely good in character and expression.

Pourhis's highly finished portrait of Isabelle Eugénie of Spain, from the Durand Ruel Galleries, is a remarkably preserved and a splendidly decorative work—the details of the richly brocaded and bejeweled dress and the texture of the ruff marvelously rendered. A panel with fine plein air studies by Constable has in the centre landscape an atmosphere distance, light, and sky which hold the visitor spellbound. A better proof of Constable's greatness than this study it would be difficult to imagine. Sir Henry Raeburn's "Portrait of Mrs. Campbell" is fresh in color and charmingly refined in treatment, and Romney's "Portrait of Mrs. Willett" is a strong character work, fine in color. A landscape by Bonnington, "Sea Coast," has a rich and warm color glow and a Turner sky.

John Hoppner's "Portrait of Baron Hawkesbury" has extremely rich and warm flesh color and a curious and effective background—old battlements against a flushed sunset sky. The two full-length companion portraits by Sir Peter Lely, those of the Duke of Monmouth and the Countess of Southampton, are remarkably good examples, easy in pose, fine in expression, and with remarkably clever management of drapery and gown. The color of the red stuffs in both pictures, however, lacks lustre.

Too high praise cannot be given to this important and interesting little exhibition.

SIGNS.

From The Washington Star.

When the twigs begin to rustle
And the birds are all a-bustle
On the bough;
When an azure sky discloses
Promise sweet of June with roses
On her brow;
When the brook that sang so sadly
Welcomes every sunbeam, gladly
Frolicking;
When to wood-songs' subtle rhyming
Countless echoes soft are chiming,
Then it's Spring.

When your clothes seem dank and clinging
And you cannot hear the singing,
Since a cold
Gave your head that buzz ecstatic,
When you throb with sharp, erratic
Pains untold;
When good-natured folk assure you
That they know just what will cure you,
And you bring
A most harrowing melancholy
'Mongst your friends who would be jolly—
Then it's Spring.

QUEEN RANAVALONA EXILED

The Sovereign of Madagascar Sent to the Island of Reunion by France.

WAS ONLY THE NOMINAL RULER

Her Removal Ordered on Account of the Revolutionary Disturbances —She Signed the Treaty Accepting the Protectorate of France.

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, March 11.—A dispatch from Tamatave says that Ranavalona III., Queen of Madagascar, who has been only the nominal ruler of the island since it was made a French colony last June, has been exiled to the Island of Reunion, and started for that place on March 1.

Born in 1861, Queen Ranavalona III. is now in the prime of womanhood. She was brought up in an unknown village by a butcher, her uncle, who sold to peasants third-grade meats. Her aunt, the reigning Queen, Ranavalona II., detested her. She died in 1883, and the young girl claimed the throne. The Constitution of the country permits only the descendants of the founder of the Malagassy dynasty to reign, and on July 13 of that year Ranavalona III. succeeded to the throne, having married the Prime Minister, in accordance with the laws of the country, which exact that the Prime Minister shall always be the Queen's husband. This made his third marriage, in accordance with the law. He died last July, aged seventy years.

The exiled Queen has been described by a French writer, who saw her last year, as follows:

"She is as fragile as a figurine of old Saxony ware; of medium height, and lithe, as undulating and supple as a snake. I have measured her waist; it is not thicker than the fifty centemeters of the finest waists. Her foot, which shoes have not deformed, is famously small, and the narrow palm and tapering fingers of her hand are at ease in No. 5 gloves. Darker than the greater number of her subjects, her complexion has the tonality of light chocolate. Her forehead is handsome and noble, her hair long, thick, and glossy, and her eyes are shaped like almonds. The drawing of her lips is pretty, and her smiles become her."

In 1895 a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognized and accepted the protectorate of France. In June of last year Madagascar was made a French colony. Revolutionary disturbances have occurred frequently since then, and the Queen's removal was ordered, no doubt with the view of quelling the warlike spirit of the Hovas.

The Island of Reunion is a French possession in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar. Its climate is very unhealthy for Europeans. Its population numbers about 166,000, comprising negroes, Indians, Chinese, and mixed races.

TO SUBDUE THE PHILIPPINES.

Spain Will Send a Force of 15,000 Additional Troops.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says it is reported there that Gen. Primo de Rivera, Captain General of Madrid, will be appointed to succeed Gen. Polavieja as Governor of the Philippine Islands, and that Gen. Ramon Blanco, formerly Governor of the Philippines, will be appointed Captain General of Madrid.

It has been decided by the Government to send 15,000 additional troops to the Philippines.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

The West Indian and the Rydalfell Came Together.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11.—It has been learned that the damage to the West Indian was caused by a collision with the British steamer Rydalfell, from Castellon, Feb. 24, for Philadelphia. The Rydalfell has put into Kingstown, having sustained serious damage forward. Her forepeak is full of water.

She reports that the collision occurred this morning off the Lucifer Lightship. The Rydalfell stood by the West Indian until the latter was taken in tow. The steamer that took the West Indian in tow was a Warren Liner, and it is supposed she will tow her to Holyhead. When the Rydalfell left the scene of the collision the West Indian had a heavy list to starboard.

THE WINNIPEG'S ROUGH TRIP.

Twenty-five Days From St. John to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The British steamer Lake Winnipeg, from St. John, N. B., Feb. 14, arrived here to-day, having consumed twenty-five days on the voyage. Her commander, Capt. Taylor, reports having had one of the roughest voyages in his experience.

The heavy seas which washed over the ship partly filled her engine room with water and shifted her cargo, making it necessary to call upon the passengers to help remove the water and right the vessel. For more than two weeks the ship's fires were out and, owing to scarcity of drinking water and the failure of the condensers to work, it became necessary to throw overboard 307 head of cattle, 74 sheep, and 22 horses.

The officers and crew of the Lake Winnipeg, as well as the passengers, of whom there were twelve on board, agree that the ship narrowly escaped foundering, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the great quantities of water which flooded the ship as the seas broke over her and put out her fires were kept within the limits of safety to the vessel.

PROF. HENRY DRUMMOND DEAD.

He Was Well Known on This Side of the Atlantic.

LONDON, March 11.—Prof. Henry Drummond, the celebrated writer on religious subjects, died to-day at Tunbridge Wells.

Prof. Henry Drummond was well known on this side of the Atlantic on account of his work in McClure's Magazine during the last half dozen years. Prof. Drummond was born at Sterling, Scotland, forty-six years ago. He was educated at the High School of his native town, and he was graduated at the Edinburgh University. He displayed none of the brilliant qualities as a scholar which in after years were to endear him to so large an audience. He was fonder of outdoor sports in his youth than of scientific investigation. His knowledge in natural history was of a special and exhaustive character. His "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" is one of his best-known works. It was published first in 1883, went through twenty-nine editions, and was translated into French, German, Dutch, and Norwegian. "Love," a sermon of his on the text "The Greatest of These Is Charity," proved a very popular work, and was printed in a large number of editions. In 1894 he published "The Ascent of Man."

As a theologian, Prof. Drummond was orthodox and evangelical. "To Know God Is Life; Not to Know Him Is Death." That was Prof. Drummond's favorite saying.

Prof. Drummond was a slight, brown-eyed, active, and intensely virile man, and all who knew him intimately respected and loved him. He had traveled a great deal in Africa, Australia, and the United States.

Death of Composer Tours.

LONDON, March 11.—Berthold Tours, a composer, died in this city to-day.

AN HONOR TO MR. BAYARD.

The University of Cambridge Makes Him an LL. D.

LONDON, March 11.—The University of Cambridge conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, to-day.

In bestowing the honor the Public Orator, Mr. J. E. Sandys, delivered an address, in which he referred to Mr. Bayard as the "able representative of a Nation near to us by ties of blood and language." The students cheered Mr. Bayard lustily.

THE QUEEN'S TRIP TO CIMIEZ.

She Receives President Faure on Board the Royal Train.

CHERBOURG, March 11.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with Queen Victoria and Princess Henry of Battenberg and their suites on board, arrived here this morning from Portsmouth. The Queen and her party left here for Nice and Cimiez at 10:25 o'clock this forenoon.

PARIS, March 11.—When the train in which the Queen and her party were traveling southward reached Noisy-le-Sec, five miles northeast of Paris, a stop was made in order that her Majesty might receive President Faure, who, accompanied by the members of his suite and Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador to France, was in waiting. The Queen received M. Faure in her salon car, and they conversed in a cordial manner for twelve minutes. Her Majesty presented M. Faure to Princess Henry of Battenberg, after which the President presented the members of his suite.

ELECTION RIOT IN AUSTRIA.

A Commissary and Two Voters Killed in the Fighting.

VIENNA, March 11.—The elections for members of the Reichsrath are proceeding.

There was a serious electoral riot at Davidow, near Lemberg to-day. The peasantry learned that the officials were supporting the Conservative candiates, and became greatly exasperated thereby, fearing that the candidates they were favoring would be defrauded.

In their anger they set upon the Imperial Commissary, who was conducting the election, and killed him. The military was called upon to disperse the mob of enraged voters, but did not succeed in doing so until two of the electors were killed.

Of the fifteen candidates elected in Galicia to-day, two were Socialists and the remainder Conservatives and Clericals.

DEATH OF A FRENCH DEPUTY.

The Career of Rear Admiral Vallon of the Navy of France.

PARIS, March 11.—Rear Admiral Aristide Louis Antoine Vallon, (retired,) member of the Chamber of Deputies for Brest, is dead. He was in the seventy-first year of his age.

Rear Admiral Aristide Louis Antoine Maximilien Marie Vallon was born July 26, 1826, at Conquet, Department of Finistère, and was the son of a Custom House Collector. He entered the naval school in 1840. In 1846 he was appointed ensign, in 1853 he was made Lieutenant, and in December, 1862, he was appointed Captain of Frigate. In 1886 he was made Rear Admiral.

He took part in the Crimean and Chinese campaigns, and served at Senegal from 1864 to 1869. He was in command of the French fleet in the Indian Ocean, and was made Governor of Senegal in 1882. He was placed on the reserve list in 1886, and was retired Oct. 11, 1888.

He was a Republican candidate for the Chamber of Deputies in the general elections of Sept. 22, 1889, in the colony of Senegal, and was elected against M. Gasconi. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1854, and was made commander on Jan. 18, 1881. He wrote several works on hydrography, and several geographical articles on Dahomey.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

TANGIER, March 11.—By the falling of a section of the old wall of the old town of Fez 180 workmen have been killed.

MONTEVIDEO, March 11.—Information has been received here from the interior that the Government troops have been defeated in a battle with the forces of the insurgents.

BERNE, March 11.—Mr. E. Frey, Chief of the Department of Military Affairs and a member of the Federal Council of Switzerland, has been appointed Director of the International Telegraph Bureau.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Among the passengers on board the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sailed from here for New York yesterday, were Mrs. Annie Besant and Sir Donald A. Smith, Canadian High Commissioner in London.

LONDON, March 11.—The American steamer Illinois, Capt. Broomhead, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, anchored off Hansweerd, Holland, March 9, with her shaft and cylinder cover broken. She will be towed back to Antwerp for repairs.

COLON, March 11.—The British steamer Navigator, Capt. Comline, from Liverpool Feb. 18, and the German steamer Venetia, Capt. Mastermann, from Hamburg Jan. 21, were in collision to-day. Both vessels were damaged, the Venetia seriously. She will be discharge for examination.

BOMBAY, March 11.—The health authorities report that up to this date there have been 9,032 cases of bubonic plague in this city, 7,545 of which have resulted fatally. The returns for the entire Presidency show 14,856 cases of plague and 12,204 deaths from the disease.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11.—The British steamer Samaria, Capt. Bacon, from Trieste Feb. 12 for Liverpool, arrived here to-day, having in tow the German bark Schiffswerft, which sailed from San Nicholas Dec. 28 for Plymouth. The Schiffswerft had been abandoned at sea, and was picked up on March 7 by the Samaria, which put a prize crew on board of her and towed her here. The bark has a cargo of 1,600 tons of corn.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Alumnae Natural Science Committee invites all teachers interested in nature study in the schools to be present at the "At Home" in the Normal College Library to-day from 3 to 5 P. M.

The twenty-first organ recital in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will be given to-morrow by Abram Ray Tyler, assisted by Miss Agnes Florian, contralto, and Charles Stuart Phillips, tenor.

Under the patronage of a number of prominent society women, Miss Josephine May Mack gave a musical at Sherry's yesterday. She was assisted by Philip Tomes of the "Geisha" Company, Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Maud Jones, and Miss Laura Case.

Mrs. Lillian Gibbs-Keys gave the first of a series of three lectures on Shakespeare, Goethe, and Browning, as related to modern thought, life, and love in the banquet room of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Gibbs-Keys was assisted by Miss Clara Stutsman, contralto, and Miss Florence de B. Allen, soprano.

A concert for the benefit of the Riverside Day Nursery was given at the Waldorf last night. The programme included a song from "Faust," by Arthur C. Brown, and a monologue by Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter, entitled "A Kansas Girl in Paris." Mrs. Mary Palmer-Ivy and Miss May Brown played several piano and violin duets. Signor Arturo Nutini gave a number of piano selections.

A meeting of the west side branch of the Public Education Association, attended by nearly a hundred of the members and others interested, was held at the residence of the Misses Ely, Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday. Prof. John F. Woodhull of the Teachers' College made an address advocating the introduction of elementary branches of the natural sciences in the public schools.

Writ Prohibiting Devery's Trial.

It was said yesterday that a prohibitory writ had been issued by a Supreme Court Justice restraining the Police Board from placing Police Captain Devery on trial to-day. The Commissioners said they had no knowledge of any such document, and no writ had been received at headquarters. Neither E. C. James nor A. J. Elkus of counsel for Capt. Devery would talk of the matter, except to say the writ had been issued.

DER MANN IM MOND.

A Substitute Bill at the Irving Place Theatre Well Received.

"Der Mann im Mond" was substituted for "Gräfin Fritzi," which was to have received its first presentation at the Irving Place Theatre last night. Fräulein Braga, who was billed for a principal part in Oscar Blumenthal's new comedy, has not sufficiently recovered from her recent illness to go through a first night, so "Der Mann im Mond" with Fräulein Elly Bender as Wera, was put on at the last moment.

The play ran very smoothly, and Fräulein Bender fully justified the very good opinion that has been formed of her in the dual rôle of Tata-Toto. She is a vivacious, attractive young woman of the Marie Jansen type, and the audience was evidently very well pleased with all her efforts. These included several songs, the last of which was particularly pretty.

Marie Reichardt, who, as a chic little French maid in "Tata-Toto," scored a success, repeated her triumph as Jette, the Stubenmädchen, with a heart susceptible to masculine charms.

Rudolf Senius as Knispel, the barber, composer of comic opera and artist in white wash, sustained the comedy part of the play. In this he was assisted by Max Häuseler as Liebetreu, the husband of a managing wife and father of five marriageable daughters.

Lina Lothar filled the part of the mother with excellent effect. The daughters made an attractive quintet, but, with the exception of Wera, Fräulein Bender, they had but little to do. Julius Strobe took the part of von Gostal, Rittergutsbesitzer, the "man in the moon."

The characters were all well taken, not excepting the female parts, which are often the weakest at the Irving Place Theatre. The play was staged by Arthur Eggeling.

TO FORM A STOCK COMPANY.

Frederick Bond to Head One in Louisville Next Summer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Frederick Bond, the well-known actor, this year with "My Friend from India," is organizing a stock company to produce standard comedies at the Auditorium this Summer.

The leading woman will be Blanche Walsh or Edythe Chapman. The remainder of the company will come from the companies of Augustin Daly and Charles Frohman or Daniel Frohman. The project of having a standard stock company in Louisville has come about from the fact that stock companies have played here all this season at the Temple and Bijou Theatres, and have made money, indicating a popular demand for such work. The Auditorium seats 3,000, and is especially adapted for Summer work, having a park and promenade attached.

FRANCIS WILSON AROUSED,

He Will Act Independently of the Theatrical "Trust" Hereafter.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Francis Wilson and the so-called "Theatrical Trust" have had a falling out. As a consequence, Wilson will book his own route next season, outside of trust theatres.

He had made arrangements with the trust for the season of 1898 whereby its managers took him and his company for a certain number of nights, and then booked him for the various cities as they saw fit. In other words, they furnished the theatres and the dates, and Wilson the company. Wilson did not like the Baltimore and Washington bookings, as he was booked at opposition theatres to those at which he had formerly played. He objected to this, and in return the trust put him out of Philadelphia. He then withdrew from his contract and announced his intention of going it alone.

When seen to-night Mr. Wilson said he now proposes to book his route independently. It is admitted in theatrical circles that it is doubtful whether he is strong enough to win against the trust, but Wilson says if he cannot he is in a position to retire.

"Evangeline" in Trouble.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—Rice's "Evangeline" Company left the city this morning under difficulties. A local Bonface attached the properties to secure a claim of $71.35. Elmer C. Knoderer and two ballet girls followed with claims aggregating $9.50. Other claims, amounting to several hundreds of dollars, were filed. An agreement was finally reached, under which the company gave advance orders on the box receipts to be taken at Marietta, Parkersburg, and Cumberland. Mae Baker and the Treasurer are said to have gone to New York.

Anna Held Buys a Horse.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 11.—The actress Miss Anna Held has bought of N. H. Rowland, Lexington, the saddle horse Kentucky for $2,000. This is one of the finest horses in the State, and was shipped this afternoon to New York.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Sadie Martinot will appear in a revival of "Excelsior, Jr.," at New Orleans this coming season.

Marie Dressler will not appear at the Casino this season as she is engaged to remain at Proctor's Pleasure Palace until the middle of April.

"Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," which had a successful run earlier in the season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, will be presented at the Casino March 22.

Ex-Secretary of War Col. Daniel S. Lamont and family occupied a box at the Empire Theatre last night and witnessed the performance of "Under the Red Robe."

The Damrosch opera company will present "Lohengrin" at Hartford, March 18. The company will also appear at New Haven March 25, but Mr. Damrosch has not yet selected the opera to be sung.

The first concert of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra will be given March 16 at Carnegie Hall under the direction of Adolf Neuendorff. Martinus Sieveking, the pianist, and Mme. Ruth Yebba will be the soloists.

Miss Jennie Eustace, who was formerly connected with A. M. Palmer's stock company and Richard Mansfield's company, has been engaged to play the part of Melusine in the revival of "The Pilgrim's Progress," at the Olympic Theatre, London.

Owing to slight illness, Mrs. McKee Rankin, who plays the part of Dagmar in "At Piney Ridge" at the American Theatre, was unable to appear last night. Mr. Matthews stated that the actress was suffering from a cold. The rôle was acted by Miss Georgia McKean, Mrs. Rankin's understudy.

The contract for Mme. Emma Eames, to appear in London for the season at Covent Garden, commencing next May, was signed yesterday by Mr. Maurice Grau, representing the grand opera syndicate, headed by Earl de Grey. It is announced that Mme. Eames will open the first night of the season, appearing as Elizabeth, to the Tannhauser of Mr. Van Dyck.

Louis N. Parker, one of the authors of "Gudgeons" and "Rosemary," sails for England Wednesday on the steamship Paris, to make arrangements for the production of "The Mayflower" in London during the coming season. Mr. Murray Carson, also one of the authors of "Rosemary," will act the rôle of Roger Mallory in the English production.

The first performance of "The Wedding Day" by the Russell-Fox-De Angelis combination will be given at the Casino, April 5. There will be forty-two performances. The cast includes William Pruette, Tom Greene, Leonard Savoy, Winfield Blake, A. C. Wheelan, Albert McGucken, Richard Glover, Lucille Saunders, Louise Rial, Sally Randall, May Cuthbert, Grace Freeman, Marguerite Leon, and the three principals—Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson de Angelis.

Col. George Duryea's Illness.

Col. George Duryea, who for a week past has been lying ill at the St. Vincent Hospital, in Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue, was reported as somewhat better yesterday, but his brothers have nothing to give them lasting encouragement. Gen. Hiram Duryea, when asked as to the cause of his brother's illness, said it was typhoid malaria, but of the virulent form known and remembered by all soldiers of the Army of the Potomac as Chickahominy fever.

FUN AT THE ICE CARNIVAL.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK FILLED WITH MERRYMAKERS.

A Costume Parade Followed by a Vaudeville Entertainment—A Cake Walk, Fancy Skating, Tumbling, and Dancing Amuse the Visitors.

The fancy dress carnival at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, last night, was a great success. The big building was well filled, and all enjoyed the fun furnished by the Carnival Committee. The rink was very tastefully decorated, streamers of laurel and bunting extending over the roof to the side walls. The balcony was divided into boxes, which were decorated with pink bunting and flowers.

The Carnival Committee, Stanford White, James L. Breese, Erskine Hewitt, Charles L. Burnham, Richard Peters, E. A. Crowninshield, and G. D. Phillips, worked like beavers early in the evening, and the entertainment began at 10 o'clock. All the performers were amateurs, and members of the St. Nicholas Skating Club, New York Athletic Club, Naval Militia, and Seventh Regiment. All were masked and in fancy costume.

The carnival began with a parade. The Queen got into her sleigh, which was drawn by two brown bears and a grizzly. This was preceded by heralds on horseback, soldiers, and gold bugs, and followed by clowns, Indians, sailors, negroes, monks, a Yellow Kid, and a motley crowd of foreigners. They paraded around the rink twice. The Queen was then escorted to her throne, and witnessed a variety entertainment.

Le Roy See, the boy trick bicyclist, was the first to appear, and his tricks were burlesqued by P. J. Fisher, who rode an ice bicycle. J. P. Nicholas, Giles A. Taintor, M. J. Whitely, A. J. Lyons, John Woods, W. Kennedy, and H. Maxon gave a cake-walk, with incidental features. The rest of the programme consisted of fancy skating by H. D. and H. and Beissbarth, A. G. Keane, and G. D. Phillips; a grotesque dance, with George Phillips as Little Lord Fauntleroy, and George A. Albro as Kate Greenaway; acrobatic act "frappe," by W. Haas, a serpentine dance by "Foie Luller" in disguise, and the "White Wings" song and drill by a squad from Company B, of the Seventh Regiment.

Among those present at the carnival were:

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Frederick Nelson, Miss Belle Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, W. C. Whitney, Mrs. Whittier, Miss Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Dr. John C. Barron, Miss May Barron, "Tom" Barron, Gilbert Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Commodore and Mrs. Frederick T. Adams, Miss Fitzgerald, E. N. Dickerson, E. A. Crowninshield, Irving Brokaw, Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. John D. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, George D. Petrie, Mrs. Robert McCurdy, R. J. Schaefer, S. J. Montgomery, Walter S. Baldwin, James D. Foot, Albert E. Colfax, James Whitely, Bartow S. Weeks, Walter S. Wilson, James H. Haslin, F. M. Hansling, J. E. Donschke, Carl Mayhoff, A. S. Hawley, Dwight Taylor, Frederick Vilmar, and E. B. Wells.

YOUNG EAST SIDE PATRIOTS.

Mayor Strong Presides at Alpha Chapter Meeting and Gets a Flag.

Abram S. Hewitt, President of the Alpha Chapter of the Patriotic League, did not attend the general meeting of the organization at the Hotel Marlborough last evening, having been attacked with vertigo. Mayor Strong accepted an invitation to preside in the ex-Mayor's absence.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, spoke on the "Future Demand for Good Citizenship," and another interesting feature of the meeting was a patriotic exercise by a class of east side children from the Rhinelander School, under the direction of Miss Margaret P. Pascal. Questioned by their teacher, they gave answers that some older scholars could not have given. At the end of the exercises a flag was presented to Mayor Strong by Master Peter Kief, on behalf of the school. The staff to which the silken emblem was attached was made from a rail split by the immortal Lincoln, and Mr. Strong was very proud of it. He waved it aloft while the children sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Another flag intended for Mr. Hewitt was presented by Nellie Sherman, a little miss of ten years, to John Lewis Clark, Secretary of the Alpha Chapter, who received it for Mr. Hewitt.

Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. David J. Reynolds, R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Esther Herrman, the Rev. Mr. Rudolph, Mrs. J. G. Hamilton, Theodore Sutro, Col. George E. Waring, Mrs. Waring, E. Ellery Anderson, Col. George P. Lawton, Mrs. Lawton, William J. Schieffelin, and Miss M. P. Pascal.

CALUMET CLUB AFFAIRS.

Debts Canceled—New Officers—Newspapers Discontinued.

At the annual meeting of the Calumet Club held last night, it was announced that the financial affairs of the club had been adjusted. Sixty-five new members were elected. One hundred additional applicants will be voted upon at the next meeting.

By a vote the Governing Committee was requested to discontinue the club subscriptions to The New York World and The Journal. A new Board of Governors was elected as follows: Daniel Bacon, C. C. Bull, William Mantee, G. Louis Boissevain, George A. Brown, Arthur B. Turnure, and Newbold Edgar.

Knickerbocker Athletes Entertain.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club kept "open house" yesterday for the women friends of the members. In the afternoon a musical entertainment in the theatre was furnished by Mrs. Monnie M. Smith, Mrs. Josephine J. Percy, Miss Nellie S. Udelle, Philip Egner, and Frank J. Smith. In the evening there were pole vaulting, wrestling, and boxing. The following members, made up as Bedouins, gave exhibitions of leaping and tumbling: J. T. Fitzgerald, Philip Boulo, Otto Whitman, S. K. Thomas, George Neuss, George A. Salmon, William Curtain, and Daniel Reuss. The last event was a basket-ball game between the Washington Heights Field Club and a picked team from the Cherry Diamonds. The former won. Score—7 to 6.

Woman's Protective League.

There were seventy-five women and about fifteen men at the opening last night of the Woman's Property Protective League, at the Mazapura Tearooms, 124 West Twenty-third Street. It was called "the first of our high teas." Addresses were made, songs were sung, and poems were recited. Mr. Rembert opened the proceedings with a short talk, and he was followed by Miss Frances Schmitheimer, Mrs. Elsie Erdtmann, Mrs. Elizabeth McCormack, Miss Ava Britt, and others. Mrs. Minnie L. Cummings explained the objects of the society, which are to help women who have had reverses until they can help themselves, and made an appeal for the society's fund.

Will Invite President McKinley.

The Union League Club at a meeting last night authorized the appointment of a committee to tender a reception to President McKinley when he visits this city to attend the Grant tomb ceremonies, on April 27.

A Naval Wedding Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The daughter of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, the Naval Hydrographer, will be married next Monday to Ensign Sumner Ely Wetmore Kittelle of New York.

JAMES STEVENS'S BODY FOUND.

Taken Out of the Water at Bay Ridge —He Had Been in Ill Health for Years.

The body of James Stevens of 289 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was found yesterday morning at the foot of Eighty-eighth Street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

The finding of the body in such an isolated place as the Bay Ridge shore gave rise to the belief that Mr. Stevens had committed suicide by jumping from some ferryboat. It also brought out a remarkable story of the death by suicide of a nephew of Mr. Stevens and of Calvin Childs, a lifelong friend.

Mr. Stevens's nephew, who is named after him, killed himself on the ground of the Bowling Green Club, about three weeks ago. He was talking with some friends, when he suddenly drew a revolver and shot himself, dying instantly. The following day Calvin Childs, wno lived at Lafayette and Whiton Streets, Jersey City, and who was the most intimate friend of young Stevens, read of the death in the newspapers. He was greatly shocked at the news, and, going to his room, took a revolver and shot himself in the head.

Mr. Stevens seemed greatly affected at the two deaths, and seemed to brood over them. As he had been for years troubled with heart disease, his wife and son frequently tried to divert his mind from dwelling upon the distressing subject. The last seen of Mr. Stevens was Wednesday morning. He said he was going to New York to collect some money and to Brooklyn to see his married daughter, Mrs. Margaret Dumont, who lives on Madison Street. His wife tried to dissuade him, saying that his physician had said that he must not leave the house. Mr. Stevens would not listen to advice, and from that time until his body was found on the shore his movements are unknown.

His family strenuously deny that he could have committed suicide, and say that while on the ferryboat he must have had another attack of heart disease and fallen overboard.

Mr. Stevens had served four terms in the New Jersey Legislature, and at one time was a member of the Jersey City Council. He founded the first curling club ever established in Hudson County, and for years was one of its champion players. He owned over a score of medals won in matches here and in Canada.

KEATS MANUSCRIPTS SOLD.

The "Endymion" Brings 695 Pounds and the "Lamia" 305 Pounds.

Much interest has been felt among book collectors in this country in the sale of the original manuscripts of "Endymion" and and "Lamia," by John Keats, which took place Wednesday at Sotheby's, in London. Many orders were sent over from this side and a strong effort was made both by dealers and collectors to secure the manuscripts for this country. The manuscripts were the property of a relative of John Taylor, who, with his partner, Mr. Hessey, published the poems.

The "Endymion" was sold for £695 and the "Lamia" for £305.

Pearson & Co. bought both manuscripts.

The following are the full catalogue descriptions of the manuscripts:

"Keats, (John.)—'Endymion:' a Poetic Romance in four books; the original autograph manuscript of the entire work, (the last leaf of Book II. is not in Keats's autograph, but probably that of Mr. J. Taylor;) written in a bold and clear hand on 181 post 4to. leaves, and generally on one side of the paper; watermark in the paper dates from 1814 to 1816.

"This most important manuscript contains several important variations from the printed copy of the work. For example, lines 407 to 412 are obliterated in favor of what now stand in print, and several other passages are similarly altered. Books III. and IV. show very few corrections, indeed, and these are made chiefly in pencil. Mr. H. Buxton Forman, in his edition of Keats's Works, (four volumes,) has carefully collated the manuscript, and has drawn particular attention to nearly all the variations that occur."

"Keats, (John.)—'Lamia:' Complete in two parts; the original autograph manuscript; twenty-six leaves on foolscap folio paper; generally written on one side only, finally revised for the press, and has no doubt been used for printer's copy.

"This most important manuscript has been carefully collated by Mr. H. B. Forman, who has (in his edition of Keats's Works, four volumes,) printed out all the canceled readings, substituted words, &c.

"A footnote on the first leaf of the manuscript states: 'The groundwork of this story will be found in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Part 3, Section 3, memb. first, subj. first.'"

AN ADVENTURESS EXPOSED.

Anna Fink Sent Away from Columbus, Ohio, by the Police.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—The Superintendent of Police has speeded the parting of Anna Fink, late of Colorado Springs.

Miss Fink, who is about thirty-five years old, wrote on a pad that she had been until recently an inmate of a mute institution in Colorado, but had come to this city in response to a summons from C. N. Haskins, advising her of her brother's death. She sent, she said, $1,000 by mail, and then followed it by letter; was robbed in St. Louis of everything except a ticket to Cincinnati, and worked sympathy for transportation to this city. She claims that she found neither Haskins nor any trace of her brother. At a Front Street boarding house she was taken sick.

An investigation disclosed the fact that she had never sent the money. Chief Kelly took the woman before Warden Coffin of the penitentiary, who recognized her as the one who had once, when he was Mayor of Springfield, coaxed $20 worth of charity from him by representing that she was the needy niece of a Catholic priest.

INDICTED FOR BANK WRECKING.

Five Louisville Aldermen Involved with President McKnight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—J. M. McKnight, President of the suspended German National Bank, was indicted by the Grand Jury at noon to-day on the charge of violating the National banking act. The indictment embraces ninety-one counts and includes nearly every offense embraced in the law.

Indictments were also found against R. E. King, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Aldermen C. J. Jenne, J. E. Leatherman, R. G. Breur, and F. A. Britt, who are charged with conspiring with President McKnight to misappropriate the funds of the bank.

The indictment of the Aldermen grows out of McKnight's race for Mayor, when, it is alleged, he formed a compact with the Aldermen and used the bank's funds to aid his election. President McKnight's bond was fixed at $13,000. He has so far been unable to furnish it, and is now in custody of an officer.

Mr. Cleveland's Shooting Party.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—The Cleveland shooting party is still in the vicinity of Hatteras. The tender Violet moved south to-day, and it is thought the party will to-morrow hunt near Washington, N. C.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Galen R. Hitt.

Galen R. Hitt of Albany, who was prominent as a criminal lawyer for more than a quarter of a century, and as a member of the Legislature from 1889 to 1892, died at Round Lake, N. Y., yesterday, of apoplexy.

Mr. Hitt was a native of Vermont. After receiving his education in the common schools of that State and at the Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt., he studied law at Rutland and Albany, and was admitted to practice in 1865. He early became identified with the Democratic Party in Albany, and when a fledgling in law was recognized as an eloquent and effective public speaker.

He came to be regarded as one of the best campaign orators in the State during Tilden's time. He really began his more active political career under Seymour. In the Cleveland and Hill campaigns he was a conspicuous figure, making a great many public addresses. He also stumped other States during the Presidential contests, always as an uncompromising Democrat. Besides his four years' service in the Assembly he served two terms as Alderman in the City of Albany.

In the law he devoted himself specially to criminal practice. He was employed to conduct "Bat" Shea's defense in the Troy election murder case in 1894, and while public sympathy and the evidence were mainly on the side of the prosecution, Mr. Hitt's skill and persistence enhanced his reputation as a lawyer.

Samuel Shethar.

Samuel Shethar died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 13 West Thirty-sixth Street. He had been ill several years. He was born March 26, 1827, at Geneva, N. Y. He came to this city in 1841 as clerk for the firm of Swift & Hurlbut, commission merchants and manufacturers of hats and straw goods, finally becoming its head, under the firm name of Samuel Shethar & Co. In 1878 he retired from active business, and since that time had led a very secluded life. He had been a prominent member of the Union League Club many years, having joined it in the year of its organization. He was a stanch Republican. He had been connected with the Fifth Avenue Bank as a Director for many years. In 1851 he married Miss Frances T. Coffin. Her death occurred twenty years ago. Mr. Shethar leaves two sons and a daughter. Funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at 13 West Thirty-sixth Street. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

George J. Magee.

Gen. George J. Magee, President of the Fall Brook Railway Company, died yesterday at Nice, France, aged fifty-seven years. Accompanied by his family he was on his way to Egypt in search of health.

Gen. Magee was born at Bath, N. Y. He was graduated from Princeton in 1860. Upon the death of his father, John Magee, he assumed the Presidency of the Fall Brook and Blossburg Coal Company, which owned great tracts of bituminous coal lands in Tioga County, Penn. The development of these fields and the increase of the Fall Brook Railway from a local fifteen-mile line to a connecting line between the New York Central and Philadelphia and Reading Railway was his life work. He was Paymaster General on Gov. Hoffman's staff.

He was a Director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, and was a member of the New York University, Lawyers, Manhattan, and Princeton Clubs. He is survived by a wife and five children.

Robert Graham.

Robert Graham died at his home, 236 West Twenty-sixth Street, Tuesday. He was born in the North of Ireland, near Belfast. He came to this city in 1822, and began business as an upholsterer. Later he opened a grocery store. He retired from business forty years ago. One daughter, Mrs. Mary J. Meek, survives him. It is thought that he was over ninety years old. The exact date of his birth was not known, however, the family records having been destroyed. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock to-day.

Margaret J. Greenfield.

Margaret J. Greenfield, widow of Ernest Greenfield, died suddenly Wednesday night at her residence, in the Nevada, Seventieth Street and the Boulevard. She was in her sixty-fifth year, and was born in this city. Her maiden name was Margaret J. McClelland. She was married to Mr. Greenfield in 1852, and bore him two daughters and three sons, all of whom are married. Her husband founded the confectionery firm of E. Greenfield, Son & Co., and which is now conducted by the sons. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock to-morrow at the residence.

Olaus Dahl.

Dr. Olaus Dahl, Professor of the Scandinavian languages at the University of Chicago, died Wednesday in Chicago. Prof. Dahl went to the University of Chicago in the Fall of 1894 from Yale, where he had held a post similar to the one he was called to fill in Chicago.

Prof. Dahl was born in Norway, and came to this country at an early age. He was graduated from Yale in 1891, and taught there for three years.

Obituary Notes.

LAWRENCE W. BRISTOL, a retired merchant of Ballston Spa, N. Y., died yesterday. He was seventy-four years old.

EDWIN C. RICE of East Boston, Mass., largely interested in Michigan mines, died Wednesday, aged eighty-two years.

EDGAR B. ODELL, sixty-five years old, for thirteen years janitor of Grammar School No. 76, died yesterday after a lingering illness. The funeral will take place at 4:30 to-day from the school building, 921 Lexington Avenue.

JOHN J. MURPHY, formerly a well-known traveling salesman in this city, died yesterday at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, where he had made his home for some time. His death was due to consumption. Mr. Murphy was connected with the dry goods house of Tefft, Weller & Co. of this city for a number of years, and was highly esteemed by his employers. A short time ago he went to Colorado for the benefit of his health. He was a widower, and leaves one child. His body will probably be brought to this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar, "MENLO."

MARRIED.

BIGELOW—WILDE.—In the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, March 10, at 12:30 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York and the Rev. Dr. John MacNaughtan, Pauline E. Wilde to Paul Bigelow.

DIED.

GRIDLEY.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday morning, March 10, 1897, Elsie E. Scott, widow of the late Junius Gridley.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 25 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends are

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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PHILADELPHIA.
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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 2, 1897.

In accordance with the term of the Sinking Fund clause of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, CECILIA BRANCH, MORTGAGE, Fifty-five Thousand Dollars ($55,000) has been deposited with this Company, as Trustee, for the purchase of bonds of this issue at par.

Bonds to the amount of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, if not purchased on or before Saturday, March 13, 1897, will be designated by lot for redemption as provided in the Sinking Fund clause of said mortgage.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1897.

To the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railway Company

The Committee has received a large majority of the bonds. Holders who have not already deposited are notified that no further bonds will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of $10.00 per bond.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
THOMAS DENNY, } Committee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 18, 1897.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

55,	1444,	1675,	2130,	2355,	2709, 2924,
51,	1458,	1726,	2169,	2398,	2710, 2928,
253,	1523,	1751,	2179,	2427,	2718, 2929,
266,	1561,	1766,	2191,	2432,	2721, 3024,
324,	1565,	1785,	2193,	2437,	2730, 3041,
394,	1583,	1824,	2198,	2446,	2734, 3046,
416,	1594,	1876,	2221,	2466,	2761, 3126,
491,	1599,	1885,	2222,	2568,	2777, 3167,
1304,	1602,	1896,	2225,	2591,	2829, 3177,
1306,	1606,	1943,	2282,	2615,	2837, 3185,
1327,	1628,	1955,	2324,	2673,	2858, 3201,
1381,	1655,	1908,	2350,	2686,	2879, 3212,
1420,					

as the numbers of the eighty-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and strong.

Some further covering of short contracts, more buying by the commission houses, gave the stock market a healthier look yesterday. Transactions were small; less than 100,000 shares of full stock were dealt in.

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What is of most importance is that there appear manifestations of public confidence. For the first time in months business men are taking cheerful views of the outlook. This sentimental position gets material support in many quarters that have for a long time past been distrustful of the situation. Important banking interests are encouraged by the evidently growing tendency of manufacturers to become more active.

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Advices received in Wall Street from all over the country show a change in the general business feeling. It is the rule now (as for so long it was the exception) for merchants and manufacturers to talk confidently of pending improvement. Wall Street is so much dominated by sentimental considerations that any marked preponderance of confidence upon the side of business confidence makes itself quickly felt.

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Much enthusiasm is shown by some of the smaller traders of the Street who see in the firm undertone of the stock market reasons for anticipating an immediate and broadening movement. They talk freely of evidences they can discern of a campaign begun by the most powerful financial interests of the country. This has a cheerful sound, and is influencing some business into commission houses, but the record of yesterday's business—with less than 100,000 shares dealt in—considerably qualifies this enthusiasm.

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With two business days intervening before the special session of Congress begins its work of legislating a new tariff into existence, it is hardly probable that we shall at once see much harum scarum activity in the stock market. Wall Street has learned so well to wait, that it is likelier to go on waiting than rush forward, on the eve of Congressional action, to anticipate new tariff possibilities.

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Apprehensions as to foreign war complications are no longer traceable in the markets here. The way in which wheat sags more than offsets occasional sensational cable dispatches received in Wall Street from London.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, advanced ⅛ and ¼ respectively, for the registered and coupon. There was a sale of $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113½; $10,000 do., registered, at 111¼; $6,300 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¾, and $10,000 5s, registered, at 114½.

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In State bonds $11,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at 62⅝@62½.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Manhattan	1½	Am. Sugar Ref.	¾
Mo. Pacific	½	Am. Tel. & Cable	2
N. J. Central	1	Chi., Bur. & Q.	½
N. Y. Central	½	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝
P. & R. 2d pf.	¾	C., C., C. & St. L.	¾
St. P. & Omaha	1¼	Consol. Gas	2¼
U. S. Leather pf.	⅝	Del. & Hudson	1½
U. S. Rubber pf.	1	Gen. Electric	½
West. Union Tel.	½	Lake Shore	⅛

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco	½	N. & W. pf., new	½
Ill. Central	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm	1½
N. Y. Cen. 1st c.	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1
O. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	½		

BONDS DECLINED.

Eq. Gas L. & F. of Chi. 1st	1	Hous. & Tex. con. 6s	1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $87,835,326; balances, $5,011,051; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $412,876.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 9-16@1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½ @$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25c discount bid.

***

The money market yesterday showed more firmness than for some time. There was a better demand in all departments and somewhat more activity than has been seen of late. Call money loaned at 2 per cent. for small amounts and 1¾ and 1½ for large amounts. There was a fairly good demand in the time department, but offerings are not quite so liberal as they have been recently. There is no change in commercial paper, choice bills coming into the market with moderate regularity and finding ready buyers at prevailing rates.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 79½; Reading, ⅛, to 13. Declined—New York Central, ¼, to 99½; Canadian Pacific sold at 54¾, Erie at 14⅝, Erie first preferred at 34¼, Illinois Central at 95½, and Atchison at 14¾. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112, for money and 112⅛ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £368,478 in the week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 52.96 per cent., is now 54.85 per cent., as compared with an advance from 61.84 per cent. to 62.47 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 85c, and exchange on London at 25f 17c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 837,000f gold and a decrease of 3,479,000f silver.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63⅝@64. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 49¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 464,039.94 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 3-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$789,606
Imports in the same period	764,705
Net exports	$24,901
Net imports, 1896	3,965,984
Net exports, 1895	20,347,527
Net exports, 1894	2,536,244
Net exports, 1893	28,765,258

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at 11, 10 shares of Ontario at 11.00, 500 shares of Pharmacist at 13, and 130 shares of Standard at 1.75.

SITUATION WILL RIGHT ITSELF.

Mr. Herbert S. Carpenter of the Stock Exchange house of Thomas L. Manson & Co., in discussing the financial outlook yesterday, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Most important of all recent developments in the financial world is the funding deal of the Lake Shore Railroad bonds. Its importance has not yet been realized even by Wall Street, and its effect cannot be calculated. In itself, it is the next best possible illustration of the confidence which the investing public have in the future of American railway properties. It puts the credit of the railroads higher than it has been before, and the opportunity it opens for immense reductions in the fixed charges of the railway companies of the United States must certainly be apparent to every thinking man. It means that within the next few years there will be effected a saving of over $11,000,000 annually in the expenses of American railroads. Certainly this must result in great appreciations in the securities of these roads.

"As to the market at present, there is hardly any. There is no disposition on the part of people to do anything in Wall Street. Investors and speculators alike are waiting to see the outcome of the diplomatic troubles in Europe and our own domestic disturbances—the tariff and financial discussions. The stock market certainly shows no weakness, and there is no pressure to sell securities. People are not selling what they have, nor have they yet commenced to add to their holdings. The uncertainties which are hanging over the market are for the moment influences operating against improvement.

"In the industrial field there is naturally considerable hesitation. No one knows what will be the outcome of the tariff discussion, and those lines of business which would be affected by any change in the revenue laws are very naturally showing hesitation. Underlying business conditions are all right. Everywhere merchants are bare of stocks, and when the buying movement starts in people will be tumbling over one another to get goods. As yet, however, the demand from consumers is not improving, and quite naturally there is a conservatism everywhere in business circles. In those lines where prices and profits are dependent on tariff rates manufacturers are waiting to find out what Congress is going to do with the revenue laws. Otherwise, I think there is some little improvement in general business.

"Gradually, I believe, the situation will right itself, and a period of improvement and advancing prices set in. Of course, if Congress draws this discussion of tariff rates to an interminable length and attempts to revise the whole tariff law as it now stands, business will receive a severe shock. But if Congressional discussion of this matter is gotten over quickly and if the changes made are conservative, business will begin to pick up as soon as the uncertainty is over."

MR. MORGAN AND LEHIGH VALLEY.

Regarding Mr. J. P. Morgan's new arrangement whereby he becomes the financier of Lehigh Valley, it has been interpreted to mean many things. A new theory was advanced yesterday by a member of a Stock Exchange house:

"If you will take the reports of Mr. Morgan's Reading Railway Company and what might be called Mr. Morgan's New York Central Company for the past year you will find that their coal business has fallen off to a considerable extent. Likewise, if you will take the last report of the Lehigh Valley Company you will find that it bituminous coal and miscellaneous freight traffic has increased to a considerable extent. It is no secret that Lehigh Valley has been cutting rates on soft coal and miscellaneous freight. The same thing is charged with Baltimore and Ohio. Be that as it may, Lehigh Valley has increased this department of its business, while Reading and New York Central have been losing traffic. Mr. Morgan may have some axes to grind on this account. He is now in a position where he can fix the rates charged by Lehigh Valley, and insist upon the road keeping to its allotment of freight. In which case, Mr. Morgan's other and more important interests would be benefited."

ABUNDANT WESTERN FUNDS.

Chicago bankers are becoming exercised over the handling of the balance of their country correspondents. Concerted action has been attempted two or three times lately without effect. Now a Chicago authority writes:

"Bankers say they see some signs of improvement in the local situation, but as yet the developments have been comparatively slow. Packers are practically out of the market, although they are small borrowers. Manufacturers are looking around a little more freely, and there may be improvement from this source in the near future. People entitled to loans are not numerous, while the contingent of would-be borrowers on schemes are as numerous as ever. Rates are weak, and 4 per cent. is a fair call rate on large amounts.

"Country balances are very heavy, and there is but little call for the accumulated deposits piled up in the bank vaults, so that it is natural that there should be a disposition to make the country bankers stand a little loss in the interest account. It is not likely that there will be any agreement reached between the bankers, as there are a number of small bankers who desire to retain accounts, and will keep the rate up. There are others who are reserve agents, and have accounts that do not change much, and they will refuse to make any change. Bankers do a great deal for the country bankers and get comparatively little in return. In times when money is valuable they are anxious to keep their balances down, and now when there is no demand for loans in the country they are paying off loans and want the full rate of interest on balance maintained."

HOW RATES HAVE DROPPED.

The annual report of the Omaha Company arouses some enthusiasm in Wall Street. It shows that the hard times have not prevented the company from increasing in both gross and net earnings, but at the same time the report discloses the fact that both passenger and freight rates have decreased. The passenger rate per mile last year was 2.37 cents, against 2.47 cents in 1895 and 2.5 cents in 1894. Freight rates dropped last year to 1.04 from 1.5 in 1895 and 1.137 in 1894.

NAILING A STOCK-JOBBING LIE.

The following is from The Chicago Evening Post:

"The many rumors which have been current, attributing the sudden rise in Tobacco stock to an inkling of Judge Gibbons's decision having leaked out, are authoritatively denied by the Judge himself.

"'It would be impossible,' he said to-day to a representative of The Evening Post, 'for any one to know what this decision will be for the very simple reason I do not know myself as yet. I am giving this case the closest study I possibly can, as I desire, above all things, to be absolutely sure of my premises before reaching a conclusion. Where such conclusion will reach is more than I know myself at this time. However, to prevent any such injudicious leakages as you tell me have been reported, I am taking the further precaution of writing out the arguments on which my conclusions will be based, instead of dictating them to a stenographer. The first intimation any one can possibly have, therefore, will be when I deliver the decision in court, which I expect to do in a week or ten days.'"

MANHATTAN'S NEW POSITION.

Manhattan loomed up yesterday as the bull leader. This puts the stock in a new rôle. Manhattan shares in the name of one of the Directors of the company are said to have been delivered yesterday, but not in large volume.

WICKEDNESS IN BOSTON.

The Boston Stock Exchange also has troubles all its own. According to The Boston Herald, the Governors of the Boston Stock Exchange have felt obliged to admonish members, and have sent each a circular reciting that complaints have reached them that important rules of the Exchange have been violated by certain members, and therefore it has been decided to quote the rules. The quotations prohibit fictitious sales, relationships with or dealings for bucket shops and the law of commissions, and members are warned that the discipline for violation will be most rigid. The Governors are determined to stop certain alleged practices on the part of members, and the effort does them credit. Some members of the Exchange have been summoned to explain their conduct on sundry occasions, but so far as has appeared nobody has been proved guilty.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM.

New York and Harlem stock was dealt in yesterday to the extent of 310 shares, phenomenally large transactions for this stock. Two hundred shares sold at 296 and 110 at 300. The last full sale of New York and Harlem was on June 26, 1896, when the stock brought 294. On Feb. 13 last there was a sale of 85 shares of stock at 295.

CINCINNATI AND WHEAT.

Says The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune:

"Some doubts are expressed here and there as to the outlook for the growing wheat crop, some claiming that it has been seriously injured during the Winter by heavy freezes; but it is conceded on all sides that prospects for a wheat crop in the territory tributary to Cincinnati were never better at this time of year. There is also more or less superstition among the trade, though every one takes offense at it being termed that, but they express the belief that after two short crops it is not likely that another will follow.

"This is one of the primary reasons for the slow but steady improvement noted in general business in this territory. Good wheat crops with good prices and good business in Cincinnati are quite synonymous."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was considerable excitement yesterday in the outside security market over New York and East River Gas. The common and preferred stocks and both classes of bonds of that company shared in the activity. The common opened at 50, the highest price yet made, and during the day the preferred stock climbed to 83½ bid, offered at 84. The consols were steady, with sales at 97⅝, a record price, and the firsts were in demand at 106.

This is an excellent example of the recent improvement in good local securities. Three years ago 25 per cent. in common and preferred stock of the New York and East River Gas Company was given as a bonus with the first mortgage bonds. Now we have the preferred stock at a dividend price, the common nearly so, and the bonds considered of the highest character.

Other local gas securities are dull but firm, with light offerings. Standard Oil is extremely quiet. Third Avenue stock is in demand at 157 bid.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	177½	178
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	61
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	157	158
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20¾	21¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	96	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	60	65
Hoboken Ferry 6s	98½	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	59	61
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102¼
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	203	206
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	50	50½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	83	84
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	106	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	97	97¾
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	84	85½
Standard Gas pf., New York	109	110
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	93	94
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	93	94

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	95	99
Lorillard Company pf	104	106
Michigan Peninsular Car.	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	50	53
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds.	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	269	270
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf	35	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	156½	157½
Worthington Pump pf	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	63	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	60	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	47	48
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	98½	98¾
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	16¼
Trow Directory pf	30	33

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Locally, the nearest approach to an incident worthy of note was in the old conservative Chicago City Railway stock. Since the recent recovery of the Yerkes stocks it has been frequently said that henceforth City Railway stock must rank second to North Chicago. This morning, however, the older security belied this prediction, for it opened at 218, and advanced until it exceeded the quotation for North Chicago by 3 points. When the latter stood at 222, City Railway stock was in demand at 225. The reason given for the sudden interest taken in this stock is the report that everything does not appear so smooth sailing for the General Electric as was commonly believed.

Biscuit was slow but steady. Match opened at 128, moved slowly up to 129, reacting 12⅞ for account. To-day's Clearing House settlement prices:

American Strawboard	28⅞
C. & C. C. & D. Co.	62
Brewing & Malting Company	11
Brewing & Malting Company pf	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	35
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	48½
Chicago City Railway	224½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	128⅞
Lake Street Elevated	17⅞
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Company pf	43
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	11
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	30½
New York Biscuit Company	44½
North Chicago Street Railroad	222½
Street's West Side Car Line	16½
West Chicago Street Railroad	99¼
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	14⅞

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 11.—There was little improvement in volume of business in stock market dealings, but the undertone of the trading was better by reason of more encouraging foreign advices, and prices were firm through the active list. In the first half of the day only sixty-six shares of Boston and Montana changed hands, price gaining ⅝, to 121¾. Old Dominion Copper sold off from 16⅛ to 14¾, presumably as the result of negotiations for the building of a railroad connection to the mine. The stock was taken well, however, and rallied to 15. Some expression of disappointment with the annual report of the Osceola was heard, and the stock was sold off 1¾, to 32¼.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison (new)	11⅞	12
Atchison pf.	23	23¼
Boston & Albany	215	..
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	262	..
C., B. & Q.	77½	77¾
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards	105½	106
Chicago Junc. & Stock Yards pf.	..	109
Chicago & West Mich.	6	..
Fitchburg pf.	93	93½
Mexican Central	8¾	..
New England pf.	57	60
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	174¼	175
Old Colony	180	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15½	16
Union Pacific	6⅞	7⅛
West End	73½	..
West End pf	91	91½
Wisconsin Central	2	..
American Bell Tel. 7s	..	104¼
Atchison 4s, new	80½	80¾
Atchison Adjust. 4s	46⅞	..
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	81	..
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	65	68
Bur. & Mo. River Ex. 6s	117	..
Bur. & Mo. River N. Ext. 5s	107	..
Chicago, Bur. & N. 1st 5s	104	104½
Chicago, Bur. & N. 2d 6s	..	99¾
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	116	..
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	99¾	100
C., B. & Den. Ex. 4s	94	95
C., B. & Iowa 4s	97	..
C., M. & St. P. Dub. 6s	121½	..
C., M. & St. P. W. V. 6s	117½	..
Chi. Junc. & Stock Yard 5s	109	109½
C. & North. Mich. 5s	45	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	52	..
Detroit, Lans. & N. 7s	57	..
Ft. Elk & M. V. 1st 6s	127½	..
Freeport, Elk. & M. V. funds 6s	127	..
Kansas City, Clinton & Spr. 5s	50	60
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s	108	110
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & M. 6s	80	..
Kansas City, Mem. & Birm. 4s	67	69
Kansas City, Mem. & Birm. inc. 5s.	23¼	..
Kansas City & M. R. Bridge 6s	..	95
Kansas City, St. Joe & C. B. 7s	120	..
Little Rock & Ft. Smith 7s	89	90
Louis., Evans. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Marquette, Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mexican Central con. 4s	67	68
Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 3s	..	18
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s	..	8½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup.	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup.	113½	114
Ogdens. & L. Cham. 6s	80	..
Oregon Short Line 6s	116½	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N. 5s	75¼	..
West End Street Railway 5s	104	..
West End Street Railway 4½s	105	..
West End Street Railway 4s	..	100
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	39¼	40
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	5	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna, quicksilver	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3⅝	3⅞
Atlantic	20½	21⅝
Boston & Montana	121¼	121¾
Butte & Boston	16⅜	16½
Calumet & Hecla	375	..
Central	8½	8⅝
Copper Falls	4⅞	..
Franklin	10½	11
Gold Coin Mines	3¾	3⅞
Kearsarge	17⅜	18¼
Napa, quicksilver	6½	6⅝
Osceola	32	32½
Pioneer, gold	5¾	6
Quincy	111	111½
Quincy scrip, 3d instalment paid	101	102
Santa Ysabel, (gold)	13¾	14
Tamarack	120	121
Tamarack, Jr.	16	17
Tecumseh	2⅞	3¼
Wolverine	9 15-16	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Bell Telephone	223	224
Dominion Coal	8¼	8½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	83
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	155
Erie Telephone	66	67
General Electric	35	35¼
General Electric pf	77	80
Illinois Steel	35½	37
Lamson Con. Store Service	21¼	22
Mexican Telephone	75	85
New England Telephone	..	102½
Philadelphia Company	17½	18½
Pullman Palace Car	161½	162
Street Railway & Ill. prop.	..	30
United States Oil	18	18¼
United States Rubber	18½	18¾
United States Rubber pf.	70	72½
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51	52

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

American Sugar Refining	116¾	116½
American Sugar Refining pf.	105	105½
Bay State Gas income 7s	28	..
Bay State Gas	5	5¼
Ft. Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	9½	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	15¼	15½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—It has been a long time since the local market displayed as little life as it did to-day. Less than 7,000 shares of stock and $1,000,000 in bonds was the record of the business transacted. Prices generally ruled firm; Lehigh Valley Union Traction, and Philadelphia Traction were exceptions; they receded, however, only small fractions. Some strength was developed in the Pennsylvania Heat stocks and Pennsylvania Steel common, in the latter on the reported deal with the Carnegie Company. The rumor, according to officials of both companies, has no foundation whatever. There was a good demand for Reading improvement 6s at 105. These bonds are shortly to be extended at 4 per cent. A bear factor was developed after the close of the market. Word from Harrisburg was to the effect that the Senate had passed a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the so-called Anthracite Coal Combine. Closing quotations for the leading issues to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	28	28¼
Northern Pacific com: rct	13¾	14⅛
Northern Pacific pf.	37⅜	37⅞
Pennsylvania	52¾	53
Reading 3d as.	12 11-16	12¾
St. Paul	77¼	77⅝
Lehigh Navigation	39	40
Reading G. 4s, t. c.	81½	81⅞
El. & Peo. 4s	74¼	74½
Western New York & Pennsylvania.	2⅜	2⅞
Metropolitan Traction	107	108
Philadelphia Traction	71⅝	72
Baltimore Traction	18

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 11, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¾	13⅞	120	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
34	34½	405	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	13,202	American Sugar Refs.	115¾	116¾	115¾	116⅝	+ ⅞
105¼	105½	715	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	104¾	105	104¾	105	+ ⅛
87	80	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	88	88	88	88	+2
78	78½	9,560	American Tobacco	78¾	78⅞	77½	78¼	− ½
106¼	108½	1	Am. Tobacco pf.....	106½	106½	106½	106½	.....
11⅞	12⅛	530	At., T. & S. F.....	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
23½	23¼	545	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	16	16	16	16	.....
97	97½	260	Brooklyn Union Gas..	97⅛	97½	97	97	.....
46½	47	400	Canada Southern.....	4 ½	47	46½	46¾	+ ¾
10¼	11	10	Central Pacific.....	9⅜	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
17⅜	17¾	400	Chesapeake & Ohio..	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	8,556	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	77¼	77⅝	76⅞	77⅝	+ ⅛
77⅛	77¼	2,315	Chicago Gas	77	77¼	76¾	77¼	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	9,810	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	77⅜	77¾	77⅛	77½	+ ⅛
136½	137	547	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	136¼	136⅞	136¼	136⅝	+ ⅜
107¾	107½	2,444	Chi. & Northwestern.	107	107½	106⅞	107⅜	+ ⅜
68	68½	140	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68	68	68	68	+ ¼
28¾	29	212	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¾
20¾	21¼	110	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21	21	21	.....
155	155½	2,453	Consolidated Gas Co..	153¾	155	153¾	155	+2½
106⅝	109⅝	2,330	Delaware & Hudson..	108⅜	109¾	108¼	109⅝	+1⅛
154	156	5	Del., Lack. & West...	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	153¾	.....
33	33⅜	37	Erie 1st pf.....	32½	32¾	32½	32½	.....
..	..	59	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta...	5	5	4½	4½	.....
35	35¼	1,015	General Electric.....	33	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
298	..	310	Harlem	296	300	296	300	.....
92½	94	125	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	+ ½
170	170¼	1,245	Lake Shore	170	170⅝	169⅞	170⅝	+ ⅝
49¼	49⅜	2,700	Louisville & Nashville.	49¼	49½	49¼	49⅜	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	13,016	Manhattan Con.....	84	85⅜	83⅜	85	+1⅛
76	79	16	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	76	76	76	76	.....
12¾	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
31	31¼	957	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	31	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	3,540	Missouri Pacific.....	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
24	24½	9	National Lead Co....	23½	23½	23¾	23¾	.....
91	91½	97	National Lead Co. pf..	90¾	91¼	90¾	90¾	.....
94⅜	94½	3,480	New Jersey Central...	93⅝	94⅜	93¾	94½	+1
97⅜	97¾	3,363	New York Central	97½	97⅞	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	29	150	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
14	15	112	Nor. & Western, new.	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
26	28	100	Nor. & West. pf., new.	26½	26½	26½	26½	− ½
13¾	14	100	Northern Pacific.....	14	14	14	14	− ¼
37⅝	37¾	1,352	Northern Pacific pf....	37⅞	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ¼
14⅝	14¾	103	Ontario & Western...	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	.....
26⅛	26⅝	590	Pacific Mail.....	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅜
1	2	320	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅜
25⅜	25½	4,110	P. & R., all in. pd....	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
30½	31	900	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	30¾	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ¼
160½	162	63	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	161½	162	161½	162	.....
4¾	5	100	St. L. & F. W. S.....	5	5	5	5	.....
14¾	15	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
57¼	57⅝	4,225	St. Paul & Omaha....	56¼	57¼	56¼	57¼	+1¼
14½	14⅝	200	Southern Pacific.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
9¼	9⅜	100	Southern Railway.....	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	310	Southern Railway pf..	27⅜	28	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	10	255	Standard R. & T.....	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	815	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	27½	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ¼
6⅞	7	537	Union Pacific.....	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
1¾	2	125	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
59½	59⅞	400	U. S. Leather pf.....	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	+ ⅛
18½	19	770	United States Rubber..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
70	72	106	U. S. Rubber pf.....	70½	70½	70½	70½	+1
6¼	6¼	50	Wabash	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	1,150	Wabash pf.....	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	− ⅛
83¼	83½	1,225	Western Union Tel....	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	+ ½
1⅝	1¾	120	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
Sales.....		103,857						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alby & Sus Con 6s Registered 1,000.....118
Am Tobacco Co Scrip 400.....72¾ 5,000.....73 200.....73½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000.....79¾ 3,000.....79¾
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 20,000.....82¾ 1,000.....82½ 4,000.....82⅝ 500.....82½ 10,000.....82⅜ Adjustment 4s 1,000.....46⅞ 6,000.....47
Atlantic & Pacific Inc 5,00.....⅜ 64,000.....¼ 5,000.....⅜
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5,000.....84¾ 10,000.....85
Brooklyn Elev 2d 1,000.....44
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 17,000.....109⅝
Canada Southern 1st Gtd 3,000.....110
Cent of N J Gen 5s 1,000.....114¼ Registered 10,000.....113⅜
Ches & O Gen 4½s 2,000.....73¾ 4,000.....73½ 1,000.....73¾ 5,000.....73⅝
Ches & O Con 5s 10,000.....110¼
Ches & O R & A Div, 1st Cons 4s 3,000.....101⅜ 5,000.....102¼ 2,000.....102¼ 1,000.....102¾ 1,000.....103 1,000.....103¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000.....90½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 1,000.....99½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 6,000.....101 1,000.....100⅝ 7,000.....101 4,000.....100⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st 15,000.....111½
Chic, G L & C Co 1st 5,000.....95½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs 10,000.....48
Chic & Northwestern, Coupon Gold 7s 1,000.....118½ Registered Gold 7s 2,000.....118½
Chic & N W S F 6s 7,000.....119 Registered 7,000.....117¼
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 4,000.....104½ 4,000.....104¼ 1,000.....104½
Clev, C, Chic & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s 4,000.....88
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs 1,000.....14
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 1,000.....72
Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000.....115½
De Bardeln, C & I 6s 4,000.....82⅜ 1,000.....82½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 4,000.....88
Den & Rio Grande Imp 5s 1,000.....82⅜
Dul & Iron Range 1st ₱1,000.....101
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 8,000.....110¼ 6,000.....110¼
Eliz, Lex & B S 2,000.....99½
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 1,000.....99
Erie 1st Con 7s 1,000.....140
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s 1,000.....65¼
Fort Worth & D C 1st 3,000.....58 2,000.....57½ 3,000.....58½
Total sales..... 103,857

Erie 1st Mortgage 1,000.....106½ 5,000.....109
Grand Rapids G R L 1st 5,000.....92½
N & Tex Cen Deb 4s 10,000..... 96
H & Tex Cen Con 5s 1,000.....102¼
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 10,000..... 69¾
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 1,000..... 77½
Int & Gt North 3d 2,000..... 31 500..... 32 500..... 31
Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000..... 94¾
Kans Pacific 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs 10,000.....74½ 20,000.....74⅞
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000.....94⅞
L, S & M So Div Bds 2,000.....110¾
L, S & M 2d Coup 8,000.....123½ 10,000.....123⅝ 1,000.....123¾ 10,000.....123⅞
L, S & M So 2d Reg 10,000.....123¾ 25,000.....123⅞
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 7,000.....79½
Lo, N A & Chic 1st 2,000.....112¾
Manhattan Ry Con 4s 10,000s20f..... 93½ 8,000..... 93⅝ 5,000..... 93½ 29,000..... 93¾
Mil & St Paul Cons 2,000.....134
Mil & St Paul, Iowa & Minn Div 7,000.....131½
Lac & Dav Div 5,000.....110¾
Wis & Min Div 2,000.....112½ 5,000.....112¾
Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st 3,000.....104½
Minn & St L Con 5s 1,000.....103
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000.....84¾ 5,000.....84⅞ 5,000s20f..... 84¾ 1,000..... 84⅞
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 14,000.....59⅞ 3,000b3..... 60 10,000..... 60
Missouri Pacific 3d 1,000.....102⅜
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000.....102¼
N Y Cent 1st Coup 10,000..... 120 3,000s20f.....119¾
N Y Cent 1st Reg 10,000.....119½
N Y Central Deb 4s 25,000..... 103
N Y Central Deb 5s 3,000s20f.....105¾
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000.....105¾
N Y, Lacka & Western, Construction Mtge 1,000.....116½
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 4,000.....109¼
N Y, Ontario & Western Refunding 4s 2,000..... 93½
N Y, S & W Terminal 1st 5,000.....107¼
Norfolk & W Ry Con 4s 1,000..... 70
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s 500..... 88¼ 16,000..... 88¼ 3,500..... 88½ 19,000..... 88¼ 1,500..... 88⅜ 2,000..... 88⅝ 500..... 88¼
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s 2,000.....54⅞ 19,000..... 55 5,000.....55½
Nor Pac Terminal 1st 1,000.....108½ 14,000.....108¾ Registered 5,000.....105¾
Ohio & M. Con S F 5,000..... 104
Oregon R & Nav 1st 5,000.....113
Oreg R & Nav 4s 6,000..... 83¼
Total sales..... $1,060,100

Ohio Southern 1st 1,000..... 86½ 2,000..... 86¾
Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co Certfs 4,000..... 52½
Oreg Short Line 6s, Trust Co Certfs 1,000.....116¼ 10,000.....117 1,000.....116¾
Peoria & Eastern 1st 1,000..... 70 5,000..... 73½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc, Trust Co Certfs All Instlmts Paid 1,000..... 45 20,000..... 45½ 2d Pref Inc, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid 10,000..... 33⅝ 10,000..... 33¾
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s, Trust Co Certfs, Assented 16,000..... 81¾ 4,000..... 81⅝
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 50,000.....100
Rome, W & Og Cons 2,000.....120¼
St Jo & Grand I 1st, Trust Co Certfs 5,000..... 50
St L & Iron Mountain 1st Ext 5s 1,000.....102¾ 8,000.....102¼ 5,000.....102⅝
St L & S F G M 5s 1,000s20f..... 97¼
St L & S F G M 6s 1,000.....111½
St L Southwestern 1st 3,000c..... 68
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension 1,000.....120⅜
St. Paul, M & M 1st, East Minn 1st Div 1st 10,000.....108
San An & Ar P 4s 1,000..... 58 2,000..... 58¼ 1,000..... 58½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 11,000..... 91½
So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000.....103½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000..... 89⅞ 14,000..... 90 2,000..... 89¾
Standard R & T 6s 1,000..... 72
Tenn, Co, Ir & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 1,000..... 87 2,000..... 87½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000..... 89 1,000..... 89¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 1,000..... 21⅝ 5,000..... 21½ 10,000..... 21¾ 5,000..... 21½
Tol, Peo & Western 4s 5,000..... 65½
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 1,000..... 98
Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000..... 73¼
Union Pacific 1st, '98, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups 1,000.....103
Union Pac 1st, '97, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups 1,000.....103
Union Pac 6s, 1897 2,000.....101⅝
Union Pacific 1st, '98, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coups 1,000.....103⅝
Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s, Trust Co Certfs 6,000..... 92½
Virginia Midland G M 2,000.....103
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000.....107¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000.....107 Registered 5,000.....105¾
Western N Y & Pa Gen 1,000..... 49
Wilkes. & East 1st 3,000..... 89

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotatio ns for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.	95½	..	Com. Cable.....	150	172	Nat. St. 2d pf....	17	22
4s, r., 1907.	111⅛	111⅝	Consol Coal.....	33	40	New Cent. C.....	5⅛	8
4s, c., 1907.	113½	114	Den. & R. G.....	10½	11½	New England.....	..	37
4s, r., 1925.	123½	124	Den. & R. G. pf..	40½	41½	N. Y. & N. H....	174	175
4s, c., 1925.	123½	124	D. M. & Ft. D....	8	8¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	12	13¼
5s, r., 1904.	114	114½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....	60	70
5s, c., 1904.	114	114⅜	D., S. S. & A....	3¼	4¼	N. Y., S. & W....	8½	8¾
Currency 6s, 1898.	103⅝	..	D., S. S. & A. pf..	7½	9½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	25¼	25¾
Currency 6s, 1899.	106⅜	..	E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	103½	106	Norfolk Southern.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1897.	100	..	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	100¼	..	Nor. & W., t. t..	14¾	15
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	100	..	Erie.....	36	36¼	N. & W. pf., t. r..	16	16¾
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	100	..	Erie Tel. & Tel..	65⅜	66¼	North American..	4½	4⅝
			Ev. & T. H.....	25	31	Ohio Southern.....	3	5
Adams Express..	148	151	F. & P. M. pf....	32	..	Ont. Mining.....	10	11
Alb. & Sus.....	170	..	Gt. Nor. pf.....	120	123	Ore. R. & N.....	11	20
Alt. & T. H. t. r.	56	61	G. B. & West....	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf...	42	44
Am. Coal	110	120	G. B. & W., Deb., A.....	..	50	Penn. Coal.....	310	..
Am. C. Oil.....	12	13	G. B. & W., Deb., B.....	..	5	Peo. & Eastern...	3	8
Am. C. Oil pf....	56	58	Homestake	35	40	Phil. & Read. 1st pf., when issued.	48	50
Am. Express....	112	115	Iowa Cent.	6¾	7½	P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	14
Ann Arbor	9	10	Iowa Cent. pf....	24	26	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	46	50
Ann Arbor pf....	24	25	Jeff. & C. Co. pf.	65	..	P., Ft. W. & C....	163	170
At. & Pac.....	⅛	¼	Joliet & Chicago..	156	..	Quicksilver	1	3
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5	Kan. & Mich....	5	7	Quicksilver pf....	..	10
Bay State Gas....	10¼	11	Keokuk & D. M..	2½	4	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	186
Boston A. L. pf..	104	106	K. & D. M. pf....	12	13½	Rio G. W. pf.....	..	38½
Br'klyn R. T....	20¼	21	Keokuk & West..	30	40	R., W. & O.....	117⅞	118
Brunswick Co....	⅜	½	Laclede Gas	24	80	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.....	39¼	40½
Buff., R. & P....	16¾	20	Laclede Gas pf...	75	80	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.....	¾	4
Buff., R. & P. pf..	..	50	L. E. & W.....	16	18	St. L. S. W.....	8½	9¼
Bur., C. R. & N...	71	..	L. E. & W. pf....	65½	68⅝	St. L. S. W. pf....	10½	11
Canadian Pacific..	52	53½	Long Island.....	45	47	St. P. & Duluth..	18	23
Chi & Alton.....	166	171	Mah. Coal R.....	100	115	St. P. & D. pf....	..	90
Chi. & Alton pf..	174	..	Mah. Coal R. pf..	100	115	St. P., M. & M....	116	119
Chi. & E. Ill....	43	45	Man. Beach.....	3	10	St. P. & O. pf....	139	143
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	95	98	Md. Coal pf.....	45	60	Sil. Bull. Ctfs....	63⅝	64
Chi. & N. W. pf..	155	160	Met. Traction....	106½	108	Texas Pacific.....	9⅛	9¼
Chicago G. W....	4	5	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	1⅝	Third Avenue.....	157	158
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..	Minn. & St. L....	18	18⅞	Tol. & O. C.....	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts....	166	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47	Tol. & O. C. pf....	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev..	¾	1	Minn. Iron	42	50	U. S. Express....	38	40
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mobile & Ohio....	20	22	U. S. Leather....	8	8½
Col. Fuel & I. pf..	..	90	Morris & Essex..	164	166	Wells-F. Express..	100	103
Col. Fuel & Iron, all in. pd.....	4¼	4⅝	Nat. Lin. Oil.....	12½	13½	West. Union Beef.	5½	7
Col., H. V. & T..	4	4½	Nat. Starch.....	4	7	W. & L. E. pf....	5½	6¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	15	40	Nat. St. 1st pf....	55	60			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Sp. Mfg....	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾
8,720	Am. Sug. Refs..	115¾	116¾	115¾	116¼
4,100	Am. Tobacco ...	79	79	77½	78¼
40	A., T. & S. F...	12	12	12	12
30	A., T. & S. F. pf.	23	23	23	23
650	Chicago Gas ...	77¼	77⅝	76¾	77¼
400	Chi., R. I. & P..	68⅜	68⅜	68	68¼
5,010	C., B. & Q.....	77	77½	77	77⅜
5,880	Chi., M. & S. P.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅜	77⅛
1,490	Central of N. J..	93⅝	94⅝	93½	94¼
430	Gen. Electric ..	34⅜	35	34	34
940	Louis. & Nash..	49¼	49½	49¼	49½
2,310	Manhattan	84	85⅜	83⅜	85¼
1,250	Mo. Pacific	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	20¼
45	Nat. Lead pf....	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
30	N. Y. Central...	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞
80	Nor. Pac. pf....	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
1,170	Phil. & Reading.	25⅜	25½	25¼	25½
60	Standard R. & T.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
120	West. Union	83½	83⅝	83	83⅝
32,828					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Ches. & Ohio 5s.	110	110¼	110	110¼
3,000	Ft. W. & D.C. 1st	58½	58½	58½	58½
10,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	60	60	59⅝	59⅝
14,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	55	55	55	55¼
3,000	Rock I. 5s, c....	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾
1,000	Stand.R.& T. 1st	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
500	Stan.R.& T.scrip.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
$35,500					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 11th day of March, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$144,620,533
Gold bullion	43,980,081
Total	$188,600,614
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,531,219
Balance	*$151,069,395
Standard silver dollars	$381,794,445
Silver bullion	818,359
Total	$382,612,804
Net outstanding silver certificates	364,292,720
Balance	18,320,084
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,754,048
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	107,606,232
Total	$117,390,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,390,280
United States notes	90,906,973
Net outstanding currency certificates	76,975,000
Balance	13,930,973
Treasury notes of 1890	$26,785,301
National bank notes	14,335,172
Fractional silver coin	15,864,946
Fractional currency	92
Minor coin	1,275,716
Deposits in National banks	16,397,827
Bonds and interest paid	504,917
Total	$75,163,974
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,579,834
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,790,268
Disbursing officers' balances	27,800,218
Post Office Department account	3,339,261
Miscellaneous items	2,504,100
Total	$47,013,684
Balance	28,150,289
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$211,470,742

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$520,353	$5,049,592	$95,548,379
Internal revenue	643,182	4,606,375	103,841,657
Miscellaneous	49,277	486,379	17,094,204
Total	$1,212,812	$10,142,347	$216,484,240

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$786,000	$2,397,000	$66,983,515
War	32,000	728,000	35,218,409
Navy	105,000	970,000	24,000,432
Indians	18,000	2,100,000	10,261,124
Pensions	500,000	5,940,000	101,629,259
Interest	14,000	317,000	28,827,592
Total	$1,455,000	$12,452,000	$266,929,334
Excess of expenditures over receipts	242,187	2,309,652	50,445,093

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$51,000	$718,680	$9,652,310
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$4,023	357,968	6,303,676

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,528,291	$87,532,820	$560,061,021
This fiscal year	47,239,230	7,494,510	54,733,740
This month	260,463	176,060	436,523
This day	12,964	17,510	30,474

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $643,182; from customs, $520,353; miscellaneous, $79,957.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $390,039.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week March	$131,018	$123,414	$125,504
From July 1	3,751,348	4,070,361	4,447,998
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	340
1st week March	$52,340	$52,185	$57,798
From July 1	2,316,859	2,163,385	2,128,062
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,444	6,391	6,327
1st week March	$325,000	$345,000	$284,000
From Jan. 1	2,908,924	3,143,798	2,427,068
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week March	$213,622	$180,877	$186,343
From Jan. 1	7,221,762	7,106,977	6,616,567
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	545	521	521
1st week March	$80,900	$80,400	$73,800
From July 1	2,749,814	2,892,564	2,606,709
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	529	389	290
1st week March	$30,471	$13,159	$10,214
From Jan. 1	231,296	110,240	89,116
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week March	$59,040	$64,033	$67,042
From Jan. 1	578,276	629,488	600,536
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
1st week March	$23,941	$26,570	$23,746
From Jan. 1	226,245	245,973	225,467
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
1st week March	$238,677	$206,216	$243,741
From Jan. 1	2,315,326	1,802,538	1,629,658
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week March	$108,923	$84,687	$78,405
From Jan. 1	934,569	846,635	741,664
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	388	370	370
1st week March	$35,495	$36,167	$30,096
From July 1	1,396,084	1,461,082	1,251,680
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	2,023
1st week March	$180,475	$200,968	$218,689
From July 1	8,566,759	7,973,520	8,308,447
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,990	4,990
1st week March	$395,000	$364,000	$393,000
From Jan. 1	3,933,000	3,901,000	3,620,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week March	$20,000	$8,000	$12,000
From Jan. 1	196,000	126,000	97,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
1st week March	$54,272	$45,453	$66,645
From July 1	2,685,493	2,583,667	2,549,337
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
4th week Feb	$317,418	$308,856	$243,201
Month	1,132,733	1,155,631	938,696
From July 1	12,913,079	14,308,236	12,292,035
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week March	$107,128	$110,604	$124,474
From Jan. 1	1,244,084	1,243,840	1,271,049
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week March	$16,862	$21,745	$27,307
From July 1	$20,056	970,969	937,988
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	894	894	894
1st week March	$79,796	$76,023	$71,549
From July 1	2,897,241	3,028,275	2,705,228
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for the year ended Dec. 31—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	8,156,192	7,508,764	7,207,619
Net earnings	3,019,159	2,672,111	2,351,435
Interest, rentals, &c.	1,519,299	1,535,878	1,521,436
Net for stocks	1,499,859	1,136,233	829,998
7 per cent. on pref.	787,976	787,976	787,976
2 per cent. on com.	370,982	.....	.....
Surplus	340,901	348,257	42,022
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for quarter ended Dec. 31—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$830,730	$859,058

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company six lots on the southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Central Park West, 125 by 125, to George C. Edgar's Sons & Co., who give in part payment three five-story American basement dwellings on the south side of Eighty-eighth Street, 125 feet west of Central Park West.

Judson Lawson, builder, has bought of John J. Clancy, for immediate improvement, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 150 feet west of the Boulevard.

Abraham L. Johnson has sold to Mrs. Sarah Hamill the three-story and basement seventeen-foot dwelling 67 East One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern have sold to Mrs. Rosamond Herter as a site for two six-story apartment houses, 236 to 240 West Fourth Street, a plot 66 by 88, with old buildings.

Henry Waldstein has sold to W. Gruner, at $15,000, the four-story brownstone-front tenement, 339 East Eightieth Street, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for L. B. Huse a lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and King's Bridge Road, Twelfth Ward, to J. Kaufmann, and resold same to Max Marx.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought of J. Moore the four-story brick business building, 98 John Street, 25.3 by 90.

In the Trinity Building salesroom, Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Clara Lagowitz, 148 East Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front flat, on lot 18.9 by 80.2, for $12,000.

Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, William M. Kingsland, 133 West Sixty-third Street, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 18.6 by 100.5, for $15,000; also to the plaintiff, Dietrich Behrens, a plot 50 by 216, on the south side of Fourth Street, running through to Third Street, 205 feet west of Avenue B, Unionport, for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 113 feet west of Lexington Avenue, for a five-story brick annex to Deaf-Mute Institute, 41.4 by 40.4; by the Trustees of Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, owner; Alfred Zucker of 132 East Seventy-second Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 393 and 395 West Twelfth Street, for a two-story brick factory, 66.2 by 89.10; Mary E. Gregory of 37 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; M. Lissberger & Son, lessees; M. A. Ruland of 292 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $7,000.

Twenty-third Street, south side, 171.4 feet east of Second Avenue, for a six-story brick factory, 53.7 by 98.9; Herbert L. Mason of 393 Pleasant Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, for four four-story brick dwellings, 12.6 by 51.6; Leith & Glenn of 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 158 and 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, alterations to a three-story and a four-story, with two-story extension, brick clubhouse, restaurant, and private dwelling, by Frederick Hollander of Belvedere House, owner; Hugo Kafka of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 87 Park Row, alterations to a four-story brick and stone store; William Goldstone of 427 Third Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $700.

Nos. 304 to 308 Hudson Street, alterations to a one-story brick boiler house and coal vault; Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; Charles C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,391 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; Michael Buckley of 1,391 Fifth Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $25.

No. 160 Elm Street, alterations to a five-story brick building used as a depository by Board of Education; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $900.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-sixth Street, alterations to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 462 to 468 West Fifty-eighth Street, alterations to a four-story brick school by same; cost, $3,000.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; John Messenger of Remsen Street, Astoria, L. I., owner; Preston B. Seaman of 104 Main Street, Astoria, L. I., architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 56½ and 58 East Third Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick boarding house; Catherine W. Beckwith of 148 West Ninety-third Street, owner; B. W. Berger of Bible House, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 118 and 120 Cannon Street, (rear,) alterations to a three-story brick tenement; Alice L. Maher of 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; B. W. Berger of Bible House, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 11.

2D AV, 1,150; Ira Lowe to A. W. Burrows $1
47TH ST, n s, 88.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; John G. Morris and wife to R. D. Green 1
2D AV, 1,577; Christian Briel to Mary Briel 1
2D AV, 1,575; same to same 1
2D AV, 1,574; same to same 1
2D AV, 1,579; same to same 1
82D ST, s s, 61.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x77.2; same to same 1
8TH AV, s w corner of 141st St, 24.11x100; Margaret Love to George W. Pearson 1
8TH AV, w s, 23.11 ft s of 100th St, 22x100; James O'Toole and wife to City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company. 1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e corner of 181st St, 25.6x80.1x225x75; Francis T. Higgins to Thalia Westcott 1
115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; Max Freund and wife to Giuseppe A. Adamo 100
LENOX AV, w s, 79.4 ft s of 137th St, 54x75; Morris Levy and wife to Raphael Danziger 47,250
119TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 35x100.11; Sarah B. Anderson and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 11,000
121ST ST, n s, 170 e 1st Av, 25x100; Ann Reilly to Ellen McCartney 1
3D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 108.3x93x108x97; David Leventritt, referee, to Simon Adler and another 250
RECKFIELD ST, n s, 75 ft e of Marion Av, 23x26.5x25x126.6; William Wilson to Jane Wilson 1,000
24TH ST, 262 West; John G. Norris and wife to Robert D. Green 1
31ST ST, 238 and 240 East; James A. McMillin to the Rector, &c., of the Church of the Incarnation, City, of New York.. 35,500
31ST ST, 238 and 240 East; Angelo J. Gaeic and wife to James A. McMillin.... 35,500
88TH ST, 18 West; George Edgar and others to Mary T. Heckscher 1
9TH ST, s s, 22.2 ft n of 8th Av, 18x100.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to William H. Reed, Jr. 15,000
FARM, or Lots, 1 and 2, map of the estate of Barney Bowers; Jeanie L. Musgrave to Robert M. Gallway and others 1
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick S. Tallmadge, individually, and as administrator, to same 1
181ST ST, s s, 25 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x irregular; Arthur Sweeney, referee, to Hyman and Henry Sonn 18,300
WARREN ST, 94; Irving Savings Institution to the Irving National Bank of New York 1
42D ST, 334 West; Monroe L. Simon and wife to John Campbell 1
46TH ST, s s, 343.3 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Richard S. Farley, referee, to Philip L. Lohue 4,300
BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 25.1x97; James P. Campbell, referee, to Alois L. Ernst 250
SAME PROPERTY; Frank Van Pelt and wife to same, (Q. C.) 1
4TH ST, w s, 75 ft s of 13th Av, 38x52.6; Wakefield Catherine Mlazewski to Andrew Silinsky and wife 1
MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 38, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Mary Smith to Edward J. Flynn 100
106TH ST, 54 West; Catharine Coyle to George Kraus and another 27,000
1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 113th St, 25x75; Michele Laino and wife to Nicolo Laino. 1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 167th St, 23x75; Charles C. Freund to Caroline Freund 1,100
LOTS 25 and 26, map of Westchester Terrace, Twenty-fourth Ward; William Marcus and wife to Anna Marcus 1
32D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Winslow E. Burby and wife to Nannie M. McKenley 1
85TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 50x102.2; Frederick G. Bourne and wife to Elizabeth S. Clark 30,000
VANDAM ST, 65; John A. Foley, referee, to the rector, &c., of Trinity Church, City of New York 13,800
WEST 10TH ST, 121 and 123; Horatio B. Cushman and wife to Burrett A. Cushman 100
5TH AV, e s, 22.2 ft n of 84th St, 20x115; Susan G. Turner to Michael J. Naughton 100
5TH AV, 1,031; same property as above; Michael J. Naughton to James H. Hamersley 100
MADISON ST, n e corner of 112th St, 25.5x75; Christian Brill to Mary Brill 1
104TH ST, 172 East; Elise Meyer to Sophie May 100
2D AV, 1233; Ferdinand Reinert to George Guttroff and wife 7,500
AVENUE A, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x79.8; Christian English and wife to Adolph Muller 35,000
CEDAR AV, w s, 150 ft n of boundary line of land of Lewis G. Morris, 25x101.5x25x98.11; Ida Bamman to Leon K. Belcher 1,100
WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x95x21.1x93.7; Cornelius S. Conklin and wife to Theodore Roehrs 100
WEST 12TH ST, 161; Warner Van Norden and others, executors, &c., to Ann Melvin and others 15,600
EXTRA PLACE, east corner of 1st St, 58.8x25x61.10x25.10; Bethuel T. Barnes and wife to Moses D. Barnes, one-eighth part 1
HUDSON ST, 520 and 522, and 243 West 10th St; Isidore S. Korn and others to Samuel W. Korn 1

Recorded Leases.

BUTLER, Charles, by agent, to Ouvrier Brothers; 18 East 14th St, 7 years..... $2,400
BOEHM, Abraham, and another, to Henry B. Kellner & Brother; s e corner of 6th Av and 18th St, 15 years...$20,000, 24,000
HENRIQUEZ, Louis M., to Lawrence Reilly; n w corner of Columbus Av and 87th St, store, &c., 5 years 2,500
OGDEN, Mary C., by attorney, to David L. Price; s w s of 21st St, 150 ft n w of 8th Av, 25x91.1, 21 years 400
SEARING, Charles A., to William J. Boesch; Rooms 1, 2, and 3, in 41 Broad St, 3 years 1,200
SCHNITZER, Hannah, to H. Charles Berger; 161 and 163 Lewis St, 3 years.. 2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BELCHER, Leon K., and wife to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Cedar Av, 150 ft n of n boundary line land of Lewis G. Morris, installments $4,500
BEYERLE, Harold G., and wife to Arthur E. Browne and others; e s of 2d Av, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 1 year 800
BEYERLE, Gustav E., and others to Annie E. Moog; s s of 120th St, 362.6 ft e of Avenue A; also s s of 120th St, 381.8 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 3,000
CUMMINGS, Rebecca S., to Charles F. Doepel; e s of Main St, 24 ft n of land of Thomas Jennings, 24th Ward; also Lot 2 in Cottage Row, City Island, adjoining land of William Scofield, 2 years. 1,000
OSTEIN, John, to John F. Steeves; n s of 136th St, 496.10 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 7 months 1,500
CROSBY, Edward D. and wife to Charles Pfeiff; e s of 2d Av, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, 1 year 2,500
FERGUSON, Ferdinand S., and wife to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; s s of 18th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 7 installments 20,090
GAMBLE, William, and others to Catharine A. Beekman; e s of Jumel Place, 230.4 ft n of 167th St, 5 years 3,000
GORSCH, Arthur, and wife to Mary W. Hoffman; 146 East 81st St, 5 years 20,000
SAME to Hugo Gorsch; s s of 81st St, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 5,500
SAME to William Hall's Sons; s s of 81st St, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, ½ year. 2,000
GUTTROFF, George, and wife to Ferdinand Reinert, 1,582 2d Av, 5 years 2,500
HUGHES, Walter C., to John A. Neiley; 316 West 21st St, lease, installments.... 1,500
JUSTER, Max, and wife to George M. Smith and others; 10 and 12 Delancey St, demand 4,000
KELLY, James A., to Philip J. Sands as trustee; s s of 104th St, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years 18,000
SAME to same, as executors, &c., of A. B. Sands; n s of 104th St, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years 19,000
KELLY, James A., to Alex Cameron; same property, 1 year 5,000
KELLNER, Moritz, and wife to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon; w s of Avenue C, 23.3 ft s of 10th St ..... Collateral
KORN, Samuel W., to Isidor S. and Max S. Korn; 520 and 522 Hudson St and 243 West 10th St, 1 year 22,000
KRAUS, George, to John, to Catharine Coyle; 54 West 106th St, 3 years 12,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Sarah B. Anderson and Henry S. Leavitt; s s of 119th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 9,000
LUCAS, Michael, to Michael C. Mulqueen; 276 West 127th St, 1 year 12,500
LA VELLE, Martha C., to Marston Watson and others, trustees, &c., of John Burke; w s of Hoe St, 147.3 ft s of Home St, 3 years 3,000
McMILLIN, James A., to Arago J. Guck; 238 and 240 West 31st St, 3 years 25,000
McKENLEY, Nannie M., and William H., to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; s s of 32d St, 280 ft w of 7th Av, installments 15,900
MELVIN, Ann., Emma C., Oscar F., and William P. S., individually and as executors, &c., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 19 Lispenard St, 1 year 14,000
McGEE, Mary, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 77th St, 214.10 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 1,000
MULLER, William, and wife to Frank Bahr; e s of 1st Av, 52 ft s of 20th St, 3 years 8,000
MAUD, George and Gertrude, wife, to Frederick C. Moore; s s of 146th St, 124.5 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 12,000
NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Susan G. Turner; s s of 5th Av, 22.2 ft n of 84th St, 5 years 50,000
NIEMIER, Adelheit, to Henry S. Beekman and Margaret L. Slosson; s s of 77th St, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years.. 5,000
NEIS, Ferdinand, and wife to the Bank for Savings; 405 6th St, 5 years 10,000
OSTMEYER, Frederick, and wife to Herman Gunther; 249 East 105th St, 5 years 3,000
O'NEIL, Michael, and wife to Mary E. Garlichs; s s of 29th St, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 6 months 250
SAME to Thomas B. Gale; same property, 1 year 1,000
SAME to Ella Dreyfus; 302 East 29th St, 3 years 12,000
DE PLASSE, Louis, to Washington H. Taylor; 27 and 29 East 27th St, notes.. 3,960
PELS, Ivan, to Lucy M. Green; w s of Lexington Av, 20.9 ft s of 64th St, lease, 5 years 6,000
PRESTON, Sarah L. E., to Cleveland H. Dodge; n s of 84th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 10 years 23,000
REED, Jr., William H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 97th St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 16,000
STADECKER, Leopold, and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 356 to 360 West Broadway and 34 to 38 Thompson St, 1 year 80,000
SMITH, Marie C., and husband to Sarah L. Horn; n s of 37th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,000
STRINGHAM, Mary, and others to Ann Harris; Lot on City Island, 60x250, adjoining lands of John L. Cooper, &c., 3 years 1,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to Thomas S. Williams; n w corner Lenox Av and 126th St, 1 year 60,000
SCHMICK, Henry, and Mildred Monroe of and wives to Stella A. Andrus; w s of St. Ann's Av, 49.11 ft s of 134th St, 3 years 14,000
SAME to same; w s of St. Ann's Av, 74.10 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years ... 14,000
SAME to Catharine C. Crosby, as executrix of William H. Crosby, deceased; same property, 3 years 15,000
TURNER, John, and John W. Turner and wives to Hyman and Henry Stonn; s s of 109th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, demand 8,925
TURNER, John, and John W. and wives to Edward Oberndorff and another, executors, &c., of Julius Oberndorff; s s of 109th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000
SAME to Murray & Hill; s s of 109th St, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, demand 5,056
WALTER, Frederick, and wife to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; w s of Southern Boulevard, 25 ft n of Penfold Av, installments 3,670

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Absalom P., to Isaac C. Birch. $1
GREEN, Samuel, to Edgar M. Rogers... 2,000
HYDE, James T., to Samuel Brill 2,500
HASSINGER, Peter, to Stephen H. Olin.. 1
KATZENBERG, Julius, to Randolph Guggenheimer and others 1
MAHON, John S., administrator of William Carroll, to the Hudson Trust and Savings Institution, guardian of James J. James and others 1
MOULTON, Gray W., to George Gerlach.. 4,000
MICHAELS, Conrad, to George E. Ketcham 4,000
NATHAN, Marcus, to John F. Steeves.... 1,500
RANKIN, William, to Robert F. Tysen.. 8,005
SCHOPPER, Henry, to James O'Connell, 2 assignments 2
STEINER, David, to Charles H. Stone.... 10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church 20,000
SAME, to Maria B. Nichols 12,000
SAME to Julia C. Rhoades, administratrix 5,500
WILSON, William C. G., to Stephen A. Jackson, 3 assignments 3

Lis Pendens.

13TH ST, n s, 220 ft s e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Catharine A. Conckliu against Michael B. Leavitt and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
WEST BROADWAY, w s, 150 ft s of Bleecker St, 25x75; Agnes E. Burns against Mary A. Mullin, (to establish lien.)
3D AV, n w s, 21.6 ft n s of 134th St, runs n w 77x s w 21.6 to 134th St x n w 23x n 69x s e 100 to avenue x s w 47.6, and 72 Beach St; Charles F. Buxton against Mary Kaiser and others, (for a partition, &c.)
70TH ST, 18 West; the Central National Bank of New York, City, N. Y., against William Campbell and others, (to declare deed fraudulent.)
45TH ST, 133 East; Julie Wunderlich against Bridget Disken and Martin Disken, (to foreclose mortgage.)
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Nicolo Siviglia against Sarah J. Steele and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
108TH ST, 237 East; Lily R. Stern against Morris Weiss and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
THOMPSON ST, 28; Joseph Bulova against Peter Muller and wife and Louis I. Haber, (to foreclose mortgage.)
153D ST, n s, 300.3 ft e of Morris Av, old lines, 25x100; Amalia Westphal against Frank J. Stey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
123D ST, 233 West; Christine A. Lyon against John C. Kennedy, individually and as executor, &c., (to obtain judgment.)
BOSTON AV, e s, 20 ft n of Teasdale Place, 29x83.7x87x94; Helen C. Parsons against George H. Gardner and Esther Natelson, (to foreclose mortgage.)
STANTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 100x125; the Franklin Savings Bank of New York against Mary A., or Mary, Gregory and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
61ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Silvanu S. Riker, as trustee, against William R. Thompson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 761, n e corner of 98th St, 25.11x100; The Boynton Furnace Company against Thomas Marron, owner and contractor ..... $138.
MORRIS PARK AV, s e s, 90 ft n e of Rose St, — x —; Ebenezer Davies against James Twomey, owner and contractor... 37
116TH ST, n s, 473 ft e of Pleasant Av, 75x100; Willson, Adams & Co., against Louisa G. Brown, owner and contractor. 146
JEROME ST, n s, 300 ft e of Maple Av, 26x125; Lawrence Brothers against Maria Freirl, owner and contractor 128
SAME PROPERTY; Same against same, owner, and Joseph Damiano, contractor. 466
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 25x107.4; Yellow Pine Company against Amy J. Hallock, owner; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor 267
WEST END AV, 812; Herman Swartz against Arthur Brounet, as contractor.. 45
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x125x irregular; Otto J. Kraus against Geacomo Pesciotta, owner and contractor 200
GREAT JONES ST, 48 to 52; Reedy Elevator Company against Philip Gomprecht, owner; Thomas W. Keogh, contractor.. 1,759
SAME PROPERTY; Francis C. Brewster against same 165
GREAT JONES ST, 55; Same against Thomas W. Keogh, owner and contractor 165
GREAT JONES ST, 46; Same against same 165

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LOUIS C. SIEGEL.—Schedules of Louis C. Siegel, wholesale dealer in glassware at 55 Warren Street, show liabilities, $15,819; nominal assets, $8,199; actual assets, $7,194.

W. A. ARMSTRONG.—James H. Scrimgeour has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for W. A. Armstrong, real estate broker, of 171 Broadway, on the application of Benedict Brothers on a claim for rent of office.

HARRY S. HARDY.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday received an execution against Harry S. Hardy, druggist, at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, for $1,146 in favor of McKesson & Robbins. He was formerly in business in Boston, and bought this place in April, 1895, for $3,400.

JOHN J. MANNING.—Eugene H. Pomeroy has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John J. Manning, inventor and dealer in papermakers' supplies, of 132 Nassau Street, on the application of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., who obtained a judgment against him for $1,409. He has a balance of $884 in the Nassau Bank. He has been located in this city since 1888.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.—The Central National Bank yesterday filed a lis pendens on the house, 18 West Seventieth Street, in proceedings brought against William Campbell of William Campbell & Co., manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods at 52 White Street, with mills at Clifton Heights, Penn., to have the property adjudged as belonging to him, to have it sold, and the proceeds go to pay a judgment of $10,073, which the bank obtained against the firm. The firm made an assignment on Dec. 13, 1895, and Judge Beach set the assignment aside about two weeks ago at the instance of H. C. Bennett & Co., creditors for $65,000, whose claim, it is said, will absorb all the assets. The house, 18 West Seventieth Street, is in the name of Mr. Campbell's wife, but the bank claims that it was purchased with Mr. Campbell's money when he was insolvent. He sold a house, 36 West Eighteenth Street, on Jan. 16, 1895, for $28,500, and with the proceeds purchased 18 West Seventieth Street a few days later, taking title, it is alleged, in the name of his wife, Jane E. Campbell.

Out of Town.

BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY.—Attorney General Hancock has been notified that an application will be made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court in New York March 18 for the appointment of a receiver for the Brevoort Petroleum Company of New York. The petitioner is Abraham J. Van Deventer of New York, who secured a small judgment against the company, which has not been satisfied.

CALIFORNIA MORTGAGE, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—The California Mortgage, Loan and Trust Company of San Francisco has assigned all its property to the Sheriff for the benefit of its creditors, without preference. The step was taken on account of the shrinkage in the value of its holdings. Manager Swain said last night that the books showed assets of $340,000, but owing to shrinkage of values the assets probably were not worth more than $280,000. The liabilities are $200,000.

NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF MILWAUKEE.—The National Building and Loan Association of Milwaukee went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. Judge Austin appointed Martin W. Sherman, Secretary of the association, to take charge and wind up its affairs. The two causes which led to the receivership were the inability of the company to make loans and the fact that it is "land poor"—possessing realty that was unproductive, expensive to hold, and for which there was no market. The association was incorporated on May 10, 1887, with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

WILLIAM DAWSON AND WILLIAM DAWSON, JR.—William Dawson and William Dawson, Jr., of St. Paul, Minn., made personal assignments Tuesday, resulting from the failure of the Bank of Minnesota, of which they were President and cashier, respectively. A personal statement made several weeks ago by the elder Dawson gave his liabilities as $1,480,792, of which $765,092 was his personal indebtedness. The elder Mr. Dawson was one of the organizers of the Bank of Minnesota in 1882, and, at the time of its suspension, Dec. 22 last, he and members of his family owned stock in the bank amounting to $275,000.

Judgments.

Thursday, March 11.

The first name is that of the debtor.

BISSELL, Mary V.—Susan J. Dennin..... $284
BRASE, Herman—G. W. Smith and another 392
BRYAN, William W.—W. Edwards..... 227
BATES, Charles S.—F. A. Spaulding..... 304
BEEBE, John W., and Samuel W. Miller—American Tract Society 85
BOE, Carsten, and Henry Barnes—M. Klein 267
BERGER, Regina and Maurice, individually and as administratrix, &c.—B. H. Howell and others 2,429
COHN, Pauline—E. A. Price and others... 443
CAMP, W. Stanley—Blumenberg Press.... 220
CRAWFORD, Henry—Helen Adams, executrix, &c 3,708
CHENEY, Charles E., and Augustus T. Preyer—East River National Bank..... 202
CONRAD, Gus E.—R. Hohans..... 171
CONDICT, Silas—J. M. Hughes and A. B. Hilton 301
CROPSEY, Maria—C. J. Campbell..... 332
CONKLIN, Henry A.—Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company..... 33
CROSS, John A.—J. Gartlan..... 67
ENGLE, Peter—J. Hermann 140
FRIED, Peter, and Solomon Gluck—the People, &c. 1,000
FENRY, Catharine V.—G. W. Kidd, deficiency 10,850
FOSTER, Kate M.—Margaret P. Buchanan 51,432
FREIHOEFER, Theodore—Clara Brauer.. 102
GOLDSTEIN, George—J. H. Seimel..... 121
GREGORY, James—North British and Mercantile Insurance Company 86
GROSS, Walter, and Ernest Wolf—Philippina Gross 2,885
GANNON, Patrick—J. Riley, costs 59
GUNTHER, F. Frederick, and others—Adelaide May 641
GRADY, Annie—C. M. O'Reilly 685
GEORGE RINGLER & CO.—G. H. Meyers 479
HOES, William H., as public administrator —E. Magner 682
HEILBRUNN, Heineman—L. Heilbrunn.. 2,869
HARDY, Harry S.—J. McKesson and others 1,146
HUBENER, George—F. A. Williams 345
KAHNER, Lazarus—the Strobridge Lithographing Company 520
KREUSLER, Arnold—J. Well 88
KEENAN, Edward—H. G. Loew 1,179
KARAWITCH, Harris—Sarah Karawitch, costs 42
KIRSCH, N., & Co.—R. S. Emmet and others 25
LAW, Jesse L., Jr.—the Abrasine Material Company 1,512
LAKE, James R. S.—T. W. Ivers..... 839
LOWEN, Edward S., and Edward F. Roach—P. Hart 208
MAYER, Rosina—F. C. Goffe, two judgments 611
MILLER, William B.—American Tract Society 128
MARIE, Leon—G. F. Werner..... 652
MAY, Elijah H., and Walter R. Dill—Scovill Manufacturing Company..... 961
MULLER, Gustave—J. Laird..... 30
MEYER, Herbert J.—The H. C. Miner Lithographing Company..... 1,373
OBAZZIA, Antonio—J. Liebertz..... 197
QUATTROCCHI, Andrea—Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company..... 121
RYAN, Laurence, and Andrew L. Smith—C. Nally..... 71
ROSENBERG, Samuel—The United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin..... 23
RUNK, Charles E.—A. D. Russell..... 833
RADUS, Nathan—I. Block..... 63
SCHEEN, Thomas—Benjamin Fox, (costs). 78
SHERMAN, Evan G.—I. Fish..... 285
TOLMIE, Murdo, and the Mayor, &c.—A. L. Smith, and others..... 265
TRAVIS, James M.—F. Nishwitz..... 2,031
VIEHELLER, Charles—M. Michaelis..... 138
VALENTINE, Arthur J.—C. V. Sidell..... 112
WHALEN, John—J. F. Crotty..... 51
WARSZAWIAK, Herman—J. Shapiro..... 195
WASHBURN, Henry L.—Elisha Gregory. 93
WARENDORFF, Alexander—S. Rosenfeld, costs 71
WOOD, H. Duncan—G. M. Wright, as assignee 232
WASLEE, George W.—W. C. Deyo and others 208
ZOMOSE BEEF AND EXTRACT COMPANY—M. Maze 165

The following judgments were filed against the city: Joseph Wadick, $119.21; C. Hastedt, $113.03; C. W. Logeling, $133.97; B. Westendorf, $175.18; L. Ohl, $106.35; J. J. Siemers, $90.36; F. Zimmer, $179.94; A. E. Bosse, $118.59; D. Colluci, $123.87; C. Winkler, $71.10; C. Waldele, $115.08; M. F. Sharkey, $197.45; J. Dvoracek, $96.83; E. Schopflin, $64.49; W. Lauder, $163.55; C. W. Meagher, $5105.55; C. Riedl, $101.12; F. Agassio, $52.70; C. Miller, $77.08; W. Delaney, $55.37; the John Kress Brewing Company, $3535.28; B. Mehrtens, $189.25; A. Busch, $114.25; J. Ford and another, $163.72; T. Hastings, $123.50; M. Moller, $175.93; H. Windhorst, $45.35; J. Becker, $177.50; A. Schaefer, $132.62; E. B. Evans, $126.18; M. Kilpatrick, $162.10; George Butler, $80.53; A. Buchholz, $77.10; H. W. Siebeen, $126.93; J. H. McGurk, $163.81; M. Huberth, $104.02; M. Rush, $47.95; L. Glas, $109.11; J. Crimmins, $70.83; H. F. Siemers and another, $189.12.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Nos. 189 and 190—The United States vs. James C. Reed.—Argument continued by G. E. P. Howard for Mr. Reed and concluded by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the United States.

No. 206—The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, trustee.—Argument commenced by Thomas G. Hayes for the Mayor and Council and continued by Francis K. Carey and E. J. D. Cross for the trust company.

Call for to-day: Nos. 209, 211, 12, 563, 539, 177, 214, 215, 216, and 219.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COUT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

102—Sharples vs. Mosley & Stoddard Company. 103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross. 105—Welsh vs. Steamship Alvena. 106—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 110—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit Company. 111—McCann vs. Yacht Wadena. 112—Downing vs. Outerbridge. 113—Goodenough vs. Cary. 116—Atlantic Transportation Company vs. Coneys.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2:30 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—Horst vs. Horst. 2—Steel Clad Bath Company vs. Hoffman. 3—Same vs. Adee. 4—Carter-Crune Company vs. Bloomingdale Brothers. 5—Larrowe-Loisette vs. O'Laughlin. 6—Wolfsheim vs. Valfer. 7—Sarlehner vs. Trentler. 8—Allee vs. Graves. 9—Fowler vs. Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

Cases Noticed.—10—Millard vs. Hettrick. 11—Cook & Bernheimer Company vs. Ross. 12—Mayor, &c., vs. Taylor. 13—Same vs. same. 14—Hoshke vs. Schellhase. 15—Safety Electric Construction Company vs. Creamer. 16—Panshaw vs. Miller. 17—Swancoat vs. Remsen. 18—Littlefield vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 19—Healy vs. Knapp. 20—Spencer vs. Cashier & Champion Mining Company. 21—Larrowe-Loisette vs. Wilmore-Andrews Publishing Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 10 A. M.

100—Tompkins vs. Tug Transfer No. 6.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In the matter of the will of Lewis R. Blair, deceased.—Argued by Rastus S. Ransom for appellant, A. B. Porter for respondent.

Mayer Kahn vs. Chester W. Chapin, appellant. —Submitted for appellant, argued by Abner C. Thomas for respondent.

Wilford Lindsay, as executor, &c., respondent, vs. Stephen G. Bogert, as trustee, &c., et al., respondents.—Argued.

Ann Augusta Linsley, appellant.—Argued by Ira D. Warren for appellant, William G. Choate for respondents.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 67, 68, 70, 72, 59, 75, 82, 84.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Dutton. 2—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 3—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey. 4—Same vs. Richardson. 5—Same vs. Whelan. 6—Matter of Hatfield. 7—Weston vs. Goodrich. 8—McHale vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. 9—Matter of Donovan. 10—MacRae vs. Graham.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—11—Memis vs. Huntington. 23—Staten Island Electric Railroad Company vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Company. 2—Austen vs. Varian. 26—First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., vs. Harrison. 28—Beekman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 29—Christ vs. same. 30—Gould Rooting Company vs. Ryan. 32—Smith vs. Fleischman.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Stollman vs. E. Read Goodridge Manufacturing Company. 2—Meehan vs. Booth. 3—Watson vs. Adams. 4—Andrews vs. Krause. 5—Associated Press vs. Hearst. 6—Lawrence vs. Mallette. 7—Heide vs. Jackle. 8—Ford vs. Playa de Oro Mining Company. 9—Schmidt vs. Wiemers. 10—Matter of Brush. 11—Ludham vs. Mansfield. 12—State Trust Company vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 13—Sturges vs. Melville. 14—Mead vs. Mead.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

Yale Students Angry at Junior Class Members for Sending a Flag and Letter to Corbett.

CALL IT ACT OF TREASON.

So Says the Yale Alumni Weekly, Which Declares that the Act, Thoughtless as It Is, Involves the Good Name of the College.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Great indignation has manifested itself among the Yale students on account of the action of certain members of the junior class, who sent a Yale flag to Corbett, the prizefighter, and a message expressing the hope that he would whip Fitzsimmons in the coming prizefight.

The Yale Alumni Weekly to-day says:

"The far-fetched extravaganza of a letter of well wishing to a prizefighter, signed by a considerable company of students bearing some of the best-known names of the junior class, is the stupidest break we have ever known college men to make. It is not funny, although, of course, meant to be. A foolish, thoughtless act as it is, of no importance in itself, it nevertheless involves the good name of the college and of the junior class. If this is denied, then the highly prized solidarity of Yale life is denied.

"There is no escaping the conclusion that Yale will get as the result of the letter an increased reputation as a sport's paradise. The sending of the flag was a good deal worse than the sending of the letter. Nothing can excuse or extenuate that act. Perhaps all the signers were not participants in it. From a decent standpoint of college loyalty, it was an act of treason. We do not know, at this writing, what may be done in the way of repudiation of the act. But the mischief has been done. In another issue we shall comment on the reinforcement, by this incident, of the demand for some protection of the great majority against the small minority."

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Large Attendance at the Track—Two Favorites Win.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—There was a large attendance at to-day's races. Two favorites won.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ella Penrose, 103 pounds, (Caywood,) 6 to 5, won by a length; R. Q. Ban, 116, (Campbell,) second; Halloween, 106, (Scherrer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Gismonda, Laura Davis, Plutus, Waterman, and Loyal Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Prince of India, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 12 to 1, and Grayling, 107, (J. Gardner,) 3 to 5, ran a dead heat; Alkyris, 107, (Buchamp,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Glen Allyn, Old Ham, Styx, Sugar Cane, Ray H., and Pop Dixon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Tenochtitlan, 108 pounds, (Knapp,) 3 to 1, won by a length; Chicot, 111, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5, second by three lengths; Sir John, 108, (T. Powers,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52½. Baalgad, Little Mat, Al Miles, and Grenada also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Otho, 96 pounds, (T. Powers,) 6 to 1, won by a head; Booze, 105, (Caywood,) 2 to 1, second by two lengths; Senator Penrose, 90, Coombs, 12 to 1, third. Time—1:58. Fasig, Beau Ideal, Favorine, and Hardy Lee also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Jake Zimmerman, 108 pounds, (R. Williams,) 4 to 5, won by a length; Nannie Lord, 103, (J. Hill,) 8 to 5, second by two lengths; Flora Ballard, 98, (T. Burns,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Roslyn, Half Mine, Cleopa, Favorita, and Sister Florence also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Robert Bonner, 95 pounds, (Clay,) 5 to 2, won by a length; Annie Teuton, 105, (Burns,) 8 to 5, second; Earth, 87, (Powers,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:30¼. Olly Gamin, Ilia, Tagliona, Altadena, Sister Ione, and Ben Wilson also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 11.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Coda, 103 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Doctor G., 110, (Slaughter,) 6 to 5, second by two lengths; Grandezia, 91, (Clawson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43½. Carrie U., Sooladian, Jay Wheeler, Regan, Woodchopper, and Philip H. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs; selling, for two-year-olds; Gypceiver, 108 pounds, (Slaughter,) 10 to 1, won by three lengths; Rey Salazar, 103, (McIntyre,) 20 to 1, second by three-quarters of a length; Moringo, 101, (Piggott,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:50½. Dash, On Gua Nita, Jim Brow ell, Espirando, Dallon, and Marana also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Hermanita, 109 pounds, (H. Martin,) 13 to 5, won by a head; Roselle, 93, (Thomasson,) 5 to 1, second by two lengths; Tar and Tartar, 111, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Tempestuous, Jack Martin, Joan, Encino, Roadrunner, and Dennis also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong; selling. Perseus, 102 pounds, (Slaughter,) 3 to 5, won by two lengths; Morte Fonse, 109, (Thorpe,) 9 to 2, second by six lengths; McLight, 109, (H. Martin,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:56½. Ransom also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Simmons, 100 pounds, (Slaughter,) 4 to 1, won by two lengths; Double Quick, 104, (Clawson,) 18 to 5, second by four lengths; Morven, 104, (Thorpe,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:36. Pollock, Caliente, Meadow Larke, Devault, Palmerston, Babe Murphy, and San Marco also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Etta H., 101 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, won by two lengths; Lost Girl, 101, (Piggott,) 7 to 1, second by five lengths; Ozric II., 106, (Thorpe,) 9 to 10, third. Time—1:15. Roltaire, Atticus, and Alazan also ran.

LACROSSE TEAM GOING ABROAD

Certain Members of the Crescent Club to Play in England.

The lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club, which has held the championship of the United States since 1893, will sail to-morrow on the Cunard Liner Aurania for a six weeks' tour through England and Ireland. While abroad the team will play thirteen games against representative clubs, five in Manchester, four in London, and four in Belfast. A trip to France is contemplated.

The team goes over flushed with victories won from the Harvards, and the teams of Lehigh, Stevens Institute, the Johns Hopkins, the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy, and the Baltimore Athletic Club.

For months the Crescent team has been practicing on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between 6:30 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and all members are reported in fine condition. J. S. Garvin is Captain. The other members are Lionel Moses, Cyrus C. Miller, Charles de Casenova, Edward Jewell, Embury McLean, Joseph A. Leighton, Charles H. Roberts, John P. Curry, William Donaldson, Giles Whiting, Malcolm C. Rose, George S. Pettit, and Chauncey Coles.

Union College Baseball Games.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 11.—The Advisory Athletic Board of Union College has engaged George F. White of Albany as the baseball coach for the coming season. Manager Williams has arranged the following schedule of games:

March 31, University of New York, at New York; April 1, Fordham, at New York; April 2, Manhattan, at New York; April 3, Princeton, at New York; April 17, St. John's Military School, at Schenectady; April 21, Hamilton, at Clinton; April 22, St. John's Military School, at Manlius; April 23, Syracuse, at Syracuse; April 27, Cornell, at Ithaca; May 1, Hamilton, at Schenectady; May 3, Colgate, at Schenectady; May 8, West Point, at West Point; May 14, Cuban Giants, at Johnstown; May 15, Rutgers, at Albany; May 22, Syracuse, at Schenectady; May 29, Resolutions, two games, at Schenectady; June 10, Middlebury, at Middlebury; June 11, University of Vermont, at Burlington; June 12, University of Vermont, at Burlington.

Why not cure your

Catarrh?

It can be done positively with Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment of throat and lung diseases.

"CURES BY INHALATION."

At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.

R. T. BOOTH,
23 East 20th Street, New York.

LOUISVILLE'S BASEBALL PLANS.

Unless the Team Earns Expenses the Franchise Will Be Sold.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—The Directors of the Louisville Baseball Club had a conference this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the schedule and the season's outlook.

It was resolved that if the club does not make money this year the franchise will be offered for sale at the close of the season. The club has lost money steadily for five seasons, except last year, when it came out even.

Every effort to strengthen the team has failed, as players that are worth having cannot be had for money. An effort will be made to pull away from last place, and if the team plays good enough ball to make it self-sustaining, the club will remain in the league. If not, Detroit, Buffalo, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee may have a chance to bid for the franchise.

THE NEW BASEBALL-PITCHING GUN.

Prof. Hinton of Princeton Explains His Invention to the Alumni.

Prof. Charles Howard Hinton, who holds the chair of mathematics at Princeton University, explained last night to members of the Princeton Club of this city the baseball gun which he has invented. About 300 Princeton men were present and manifested great interest in the operation of the machine.

The "Princeton gun," as it has been christened by its inventor, is a heavy cannon, with a barrel about two and a half feet in length, with a rifle attachment in the rear. An attachment for securing curves consists of two curved rods, which are inserted in the barrel of the cannon.

Prof. Hinton described its operation as follows: "The baseball is placed in the barrel of the cannon as an ordinary cannon ball, and is expelled by the pressure of air which comes from the rifle when a cartridge in the latter is discharged.

"The most difficult problem in the whole experiment was, of course, to get a curve."

Prof. Hinton said that he finally succeeded in securing the twist to the ball by an arrangement he exhibited last night, and which he explained as follows:

"Into the rim of the cannon barrel I bored two holes, and into these holes inserted rods about six inches long, three-fourths of an inch wide, and less than half an inch in thickness. The baseball, after leaving the muzzle of the gun, strikes first one rod and then the second, and by the contact is given a complete rotary motion which produces the desired curve."

BROOKLYN BASEBALL CLUB.

New Grounds Next Season—Admission Will Be Twenty-five Cents.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Baseball Club met in Brooklyn yesterday and decided to abandon the grounds at Eastern Park. They also decided to reduce the price of admission to 25 cents, retaining a few 50-cent admissions in order to comply with the requirements of the National League Association.

It is expected that the new location will be at the old grounds in South Brooklyn on Second Avenue.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT SWAMPED.

Yale Rowers Forced to Swim Ashore with Their Craft.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—For the second time within a fortnight Yale's 'Varsity barge was swamped by heavy seas yesterday afternoon, and the crew had to swim ashore, pulling their craft after them.

Benumbed by the icy water, they landed at Old Port Hale, where they built a fire and dried themselves. They reached the campus at night and were carefully rubbed down.

Montreal Hockey Team Victorious.

The Montreals, champions of Canada, defeated the Shamrocks in a fast hockey game at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night. In the first half the teams came together with a rush. Wall made 2 goals, one in 2 minutes and the other in 6 minutes, for the Shamrocks, and between these two Hough scored on a beautiful pass for Montreal. Dawes with 1 goal in 1 minute, made the first half a tie. In the second half Baird scored, making the final figures: Montreal, 3; Shamrocks, 2.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Large and hall rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references; also table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29TH ST., 12, BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON, and 109 Madison.—Parlor floor; single rooms; $5 weekly upward; gentlemen.

45TH ST., 34 WEST.—Private family; large, square room for gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid; good sewer; in private family; good city reference. Marie, Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl in a private family as chambermaid and to do sewing, or to assist in waiting; city reference. 217 West 36th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist laundry; references; city or country. 753 6th Av., Box 180.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; last employer can be seen. Mary, Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of cooking; make excellent soups; good baker; willing to go to the country; private family; best reference from last place. R., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; good wages; best city reference. 155 East 33d St.; ring four times.

COOK.—Understands German and American cooking; good baker; good laundress; references. 740 6th Av., third flat.

COOK.—By first-class cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds desserts; good baker; personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Lady as companion, or would assume care of child or young miss; best references given and required. A. E. C., Box 181 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Day's Work.

BY THE DAY.—By competent woman by the day; any kind of work; good city reference. 341 East 41st St.; Martin's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; take work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves, remodeling; alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Housekeepers.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.
A lady would like position as housekeeper; best of references. J. F., The Berkshire, 125th St. and 8th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a good laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork; nine years' experience; reference. 229 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. M. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; can do up shirts, collars, cuffs; city reference. Laundress, 650 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—As first-class laundress, and to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 239 East 28th St., janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. 128 West 50th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined, experienced North German; good French; good sewer; best references. P. F., Box 382 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a refined North German Protestant as nurse to growing children; is a good seamstress; city or country; wages, $20; best references. 154 East 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress by the day; understands alteration and children's clothes; reference. 1,758 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLOR MAID.—English; Protestant; one year's city reference. 217 West 36th St.; ring three times.

PARLOR MAID or USEFUL MAID.—By young English girl; just landed; good references. A. Foster, 103 East 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a thoroughly experienced English waitress, or as parlormaid; excellent references; city or country. H., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; can take butler's place; can fill that position thoroughly; city references. S., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WHO HAS BEEN DAILY COMPANION, chaperon, for eight years to a young lady in London, England, wishes a similar post, or will act as guide to American ladies visiting England; best references. Mrs. Hubert, 52 Lower Sloane St., London.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Mme. Thiercel makes portieres, slip covers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references; city or country. 21 Manhattan St., care Mrs. Hamwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Swiss; single; Protestant; give massage; traveling, or in private family; good references. H. Busher, care of Mrs. Gibson, present employer, 19 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—French; 34; first-class references; thoroughly competent as butler and valet; strictly sober; tall; lady can be seen. Butler, 210 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced young man; best personal city references from last employer. O. K., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By respectable German; thoroughly competent; best city references. L., Box 306 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede; thoroughly experienced; first-class references; city or country. Johnson, 201 East 28th St., Mately.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, valet, or yacht steward; English; good references. W. B., care of A. Bedford, 205 West 114th St.

BUTLER.—In a private family; experienced, middle-aged man; excellent in his service; willing, obliging. Switzer, 109 East 11th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a highly recommended couple; would like to take charge of a private residence during Summer. Honest., Box 250, Times Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly experienced single man; strictly temperate; careful driver; city or country; useful and handy on gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Competent, Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 25; city or country; best city reference. J. M., 210 East 40th St., care Fleming.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; best city reference; country preferred. W. F., 103 East 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference. Clarke, 475 Amsterdam Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man as gardener; no family; strictly temperate and has good reference from last employer. W. A., Box 183 Times Office.

GARDENER.—By single man, 34; knows his business in all branches; has references as to ability. Gardener, Box 196 Times.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, FRENCH, 16, DESIRES SITUATION IN private family; city references. August, 125 West 30th St.

CARPENTER.—By good all-round man, in shop, building, or estate; reference furnished. Carpenter, 1,550 1st Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Young lady to canvass among dressmakers and other lines of trade for a leading publication. Address Daily, Box 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An active, intelligent man, with business experience, to secure advertising for one of the best-known daily newspapers in the country. Address PARK ROW, Box 101 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELLING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

SPRING TRIPS TO

CALIFORNIA.

Leaving **New York in April,** visiting all the **Leading Cities and Resorts of the West,** as follows:—

Tour No. 1.—Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Alaska, Yellowstone National Park, Minneapolis, St. Paul, &c.

Tour No. 2.—Same as No. 1, except omitting Alaska.

Tour No. 3.—Chicago, Kansas City, Santa Fé, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Denver, &c.

Each trip embraces a complete round of the California resorts, including San Diego, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San José, Lick Observatory, San Rafael, San Francisco, &c. The Yosemite Valley is optional. The tickets allow the passengers absolute freedom of movement. These tours will be made in special vestibuled trains, with dining cars, and the passengers will travel in the most comfortable and leisurely manner. The train will pass through the interesting scenery by daylight. There will be other tours to Alaska and the Yellowstone Park during the Summer months.

Tours to Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Japan, Round the World, Europe, &c.

Railroad and steamship tickets at lowest rates. Descriptive books can be had on application.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 E. 14th St., Union Square, New York.

WASHINGTON

3 days' trip, 1st Class. All expenses included,

$14.50.

Next party leaves New York March 18

For **BERMUDA** next

Departure from New York March 30.
For tickets and particulars apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York;
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Washington St.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Lakewood Hotel,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.

OF ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Manhattan Beach.

The Laurel House

OF

Lakewood, New Jersey,

David B. Plumer, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly facing the ocean. Every modern convenience and improvement, including hot and cold sea water baths in house; rooms single and en suite, with baths attached, &c., &c. Send for illustrated booklet. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Through Pullman Buffet train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. daily at 1:50 P. M., via Penna. R. R.

THE IRVINGTON,

Atlantic City, N. J.,
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Ocean front. Rooms en suite, baths attached. Service first-class and modern in every detail. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Prop'r.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows;

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per steamship La Bretagne"; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fuida, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Auranian, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Allegheny";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Alps, (letters for Belize, Guatemala and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Alps";) at 10:30 for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Senaca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem I.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 PM for La Plata countries, direct per steamship Delcomyn.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March §22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March §25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March §27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM. via Lyons, and for Rochester.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March §27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 5, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe...Sat., March 13, 8 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé...Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A. M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, March 13, M. Umbria, Apl 3, 6:30 AM
Etruria, Mch. 20, 6:30 AM Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM Etruria, April 17, 8 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon Britannic, April 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon Majestic, May 5, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

EUROPE, HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD.—Parties leave April 24, May 8, June 5, 12, July 3, 7, for Europe; $280 and up; Sept. 11, Round the World. CLARK'S AM. TOURIST AGENCY, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS .....March 13
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. WERKENDAM, Saturday, Mch. 13, 10 A. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., April 17, 10 AM

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. Persia, March 13, M. | Palatia, March 27, 1 P. M.
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
ST. PAUL.....March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14
NEW YORK..March 31 | ST. LOUIS.....April 21

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM | Southwark, Mar. 31, 4 PM
Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon | Noordland, April 7, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 21, June 21, Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 10, July 12, Sept. 13

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA**

WARRIMOO, April 8. MIOWERA, May 8.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 12
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Mar. 15
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 17
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack....Friday, March 19

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St.,

VERDICT FOR MRS. BUCHANAN

Wins Her Suit Against Mrs. Foster for Alienation of Her Husband's Love.

DAMAGES IN $50,000 GIVEN.

Notice of an Appeal by the Defendant —Another Suit Against Her Threatened by Mrs. T. F. Buchanan —What the Interested Parties Say.

Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan has won her suit against Mrs. Kate M. Foster and recovered the full amount of damages asked for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Dr. Alexander Buchanan, deceased, who was a prominent physician on the west side. The case was given to a jury by Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, Wednesday afternoon, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict yesterday morning. When this verdict was opened it was found to be one for the plaintiff in the sum of $50,000.

The courtroom was well filled. Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Foster were not there. Gen. B. F. Tracy and I. N. Miller, counsel for Mrs. Buchanan, were in their usual seats. Mrs. Foster was represented by Samuel W. Wilson of Wilson & Wallis, Col. E. C. James, who had conducted her defense, being absent. The announcement of the verdict was greeted with exclamations of surprise by some and by applause from the majority of the auditors. This applause was quickly suppressed. Gen. Tracy nodded his head contentedly and thanked the jurors in a low tone for their verdict, which he declared to be a just one.

Mr. Wilson asked the Court to direct that arguments on exceptions be heard in the first instance before the Appellate Division, as the questions were those of law. Gen. Tracy objected, and the Court declined to make the order. Mr. Wilson then moved for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict was against the law and the evidence, and that the damages awarded were excessive. This motion was denied. Justice Bookstaver told counsel for Mrs. Buchanan that they might go ahead and enter judgment. Notice of an appeal was given by Mr. Wilson.

Mrs. Buchanan came down to Mr. Miller's office, while that gentleman was on his way to her house in West Thirtieth Street, to tell her of her victory. They finally met and she learned of the verdict. Mrs. Foster learned of the result of the suit from a note sent by one of her lawyers.

Mrs. Buchanan talked without reserve to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at her house yesterday afternoon. Her feelings, she said, were those of deep satisfaction rather than of elation. She valued the verdict more as a personal vindication of herself than for the money involved, though the award of heavy damages was some compensation for all she had endured. The publicity to which she had been subjected—she and her daughters—was hard to bear, and the frivolity with which such a case had been viewed in some quarters was shocking.

"Day before yesterday," said Mrs. Buchanan, "when Mrs. Foster passed me in the courtroom, she said to her daughter, evidently for my benefit, 'Isn't this amusing? It is as good as a theatre.' I do not know how amusing a theatre is. I was never in one in my life, though I was once in the ruins of one in Verona. I suppose Mrs. Foster does not find this case so amusing to-day."

Mrs. Buchanan said that her daughter Margaret Louise, wife of Dr. Thomas Frazer Buchanan, had begun suit against Mrs. Foster for $25,000 or $30,000 (she did not recall which sum) to recover her patrimony. The papers were served in court one day during the trial just ended.

Mrs. Foster was found in her home, 254 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, and asked what she thought of the verdict.

"We are simply stunned, Daisy and I," she said. "What a mistake it was not to put witnesses on the stand for the defense! I can see it now, and I felt it then. But my counsel did not seem to realize the gravity of the case. They did not seem to think it possible that the result could be like this. And I was in their hands. My heavens! Can it be possible that a mistake like that is to result in our utter ruin? For, unless that mistake can be rectified, we will have nothing—not a cent. If I can only have another chance, I can prove my innocence.

"As for this poor little waif called Pauline, (that is not her baptismal name,) whom I adopted and whom I have grown to love as if she were indeed my own child, I can prove that she was over two years old before I ever laid eyes upon her. Oh, if I could only get another chance! I would go upon the stand and face anything to prove my innocence."

Mrs. Foster said her property is not worth $50,000. All she owns is the house in which she lives and a house in West Forty-third Street, upon which there are mortgages aggregating $43,000. She added that in her present state of mind she was indifferent to the suit brought by Mrs. Margaret Louise Buchanan, for if the verdict just rendered should stand, she would have nothing left for anybody else to take away.

Mrs. Foster's attention was called to Mrs. Buchanan's statement about the remark in the courtroom intended to annoy her. Mrs. Foster said that Mrs. Buchanan was mistaken—she had not said anything of the kind. But she did hear a woman say: "This is as good as a theatre. And the best of it is that we do not have to pay for it." Mrs. Foster said that at no time did she seek or find any amusement in that courtroom. The matter was too serious a one for her. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Foster consulted Col. James as to future proceedings. Of the verdict, Col. James said: "It is a silly and sentimental one, which I am confident of having reversed. The jurors were moved by sentiment, and did not act on the evidence."

No New Trial for Dr. Tinker.

Justice Bischoff, in Trial Term, Part IX., of the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a motion made some time ago by counsel for Dr. Charles A. Tinker, for a new trial in the suit in which a verdict was entered against Dr. Tinker in favor of Frederick L. Colwell for alienating the affections of Mrs. Genevieve Colwell.

Receiver for Henry G. Hilton.

David Bennett King has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry G. Hilton, son of Henry Hilton, by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court, on the application of E. H. Van Ingen & Co., who obtained a judgment against him on Dec. 9 last for $1,710, which they have been unable to collect. The receiver was appointed on the allegation that he cannot be found. It is asserted in the papers presented to the court that Mr. Hilton has property consisting of household furniture, &c., mingled with property claimed to be owned by Lillian Julia Rollins, known as Sylvia Gerrish, and that it cannot be identified by the Sheriff. It is also stated that on Feb. 16 he became a special partner in the firm of C. L. Rathborne & Co., stock brokers, at 66 Broadway, contributing $65,000 capital.

Mayor Signs the Tube Bill.

Mayor Strong decided yesterday to approve Senator Ford's bill granting permission to the Parcels Dispatch Company to lay pneumatic tubes in streets east of Broadway for a distance of one mile north of the Post Office Building. At the hearing on the bill last week Mayor Strong said that while he would not veto it, he would send it back to Albany unsigned, with a recommendation that an amendment be inserted designating the streets in which the company proposed to lay the tubes.

When he signed the bill yesterday, he said he would send it back to Albany, with a recommendation that the Legislature pass a supplementary bill compelling the Parcels Company to pay the city a certain share of its earnings.

Orphan Dowry Fund Wedding.

The second wedding under the auspices of the Orphans' Dowry Fund will take place in the Temple of Humanity at the residence of L. Morganthau, 178 East Seventy-second Street, next Sunday evening. The prospective bride, who will receive the $100 bestowed by the fund, will be Miss Mary Grieger. The bridegroom will be Paul Kroener, a fresco painter.

EVERETT P. WHEELER RETIRES.

Cannot Spare Time to be Chairman of Executive Committee of the Civil Service Association.

In a letter addressed to the Executive Committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association, Everett P. Wheeler explains his reasons for retiring from the Chairmanship of that committee. The letter was read at a meeting held last Wednesday night, and its reading was followed by many expressions of regret over Mr. Wheeler's withdrawal from active service.

Mr. Wheeler's resignation was prompted by his inability longer to give the necessary time to the committee's work. In his review of what the committee has accomplished he says:

"Our first attention was devoted to legislation. After a conference with Senator Pendleton, who had become impressed with the importance of the subject, we drafted the Federal Civil Service bill, and afterward the Civil Service bill for the State of New York. We drafted the amendment of 1884, which greatly extended the application of the civil service law to the cities of the State, and three of our number—Mr. Godkin, Mr. Robinson, and myself—at the request of Mayor Edson, prepared the civil service regulations for the City of New York. The committee drafted and secured the adoption of amendments to the bill creating the Aqueduct Commission, which took away from the Commissioners the unrestricted power of appointment, and subjected persons in their employ to an inquiry as to their merits and fitness. We advocated successfully the enactment of a law that provides an efficient remedy for the enforcement of civil service regulations by an action to restrain the payment of persons illegally appointed.

"In its efforts to secure the enforcement of these laws the Executive Committee at an early date grappled with the practice of levying political assessments, which was continued in open violation of the statute. It procured the indictment and punishment of one flagrant offender, and the committee's counsel successfully defended the constitutionality of the law before the full bench of the United States Circuit Court and before the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The National Civil Service League, which has given unity to the action of the associations throughout the country, was suggested by this committee."

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN SITE.

Park Commissioners Have Approved the Bronx Park Location.

The officers of the New York Zoological Society were greatly pleased to learn yesterday of the recent action taken by the Park Commissioners approving of the designation of the southern portion of Bronx Park as a suitable location for the Zoological Garden. A resolution has been adopted referring the matter to the Corporation Counsel with the request for his opinion as to whether the interests of the city are properly protected.

His opinion has not yet been received, but the society will appear before the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission early next week with the hope of expediting matters.

The site for the park is 261 acres, situated on both sides of the Bronx River, between the village of West Farms and Pelham Avenue.

FINANCIAL BURDEN TOO HEAVY.

Reorganization Plan Under Way for Brooklyn Union Elevated Road.

The President and Directors of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad are perfecting a plan for the reorganization of the finances of the road. Their chief efforts are in the direction of reducing the fixed charges of the company, including the bonded indebtedness of the two auxiliary companies operated by them, to a 4 per cent. basis.

The bonded indebtedness of the companies at the present time amounts to $12,264,000, half of which is held against the parent company. The interest is at 5 and 6 per cent., and the charges amount to $709,700. The plan proposed to reduce the interest to 4 per cent. for five years would result in an annual saving of $229,140. The Directors also contemplate selling $1,282,000 in bonds of the Seaside and Union Companies, already authorized.

Nassau Electric Defeated.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court has signed the judgment in favor of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company in the action against the Nassau Company to compel the latter to stop its cars at the station of the Brooklyn Elevated Company at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and then to announce that transfer may be made with the cars of the elevated road for Brooklyn Bridge, Fulton Ferry, and the Eastern District; and also to enjoin the company from taking passengers to Coney Island for a single fare of 5 cents. Justice Dickey allows the plaintiff $15,000 damages and an extra allowance of $750. The Nassau Company has given notice of appeal.

NATIONAL GUARD TROPHIES.

J. J. O'Donohue's Gift to the Sixty-ninth—Rifle Shooting Prize.

Former City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, who has several times expressed his interest in the National Guard by presenting trophies to promote efficiency in one form or another, selected a handsome bronze and pedestal from Tiffany's are rooms, and presented it to the rejuvenated Sixty-ninth on the occasion of the regimental review by Gen. Fitzgerald Thursday evening. The bronze—one of the products of E. Picault—is of a young warrior loading his musket; it stands thirty inches high, and rests on a handsome serpentine marble pedestal three and a half feet in height. The trophy is to be awarded annually, on Jan. 1, to the company having for the preceding year the highest average percentage of attendance and of all duty required by regimental orders.

Tiffany & Co. have just delivered a bronze Napoleon two and a half feet high, selected by a committee representing Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, and Company B, Twelfth Regiment. The bronze is to be shot for between teams of these companies for three years, the team winning twice to be awarded the trophy. The Twelfth Regiment team will shoot for the trophy next Tuesday evening, March 16. The Twenty-second Regiment team shot for it last Tuesday, March 9.

Regulation of Hackmen.

A public hearing was given by the Law Committee of the Aldermen yesterday on the propositions to license horseless carriages and on the ordinance proposing that hackmen shall keep in their vehicles a copy of the legal rates of fare inclosed in a frame and covered with glass. The Liberty Dawn Association, which is made up of hackmen and cab drivers, was represented by several speakers, who opposed the "glass case" proposition. Robert Winston said that the present ordinances were sufficient if they were properly enforced. He said that the trouble was that Mayor's Marshal Healey did not do his duty. He said that when complaints were made and fines imposed the fines were often remitted. The committee reserved its decision, as it did also in the matter of licensing horseless carriages as public vehicles, which was favored by some of those present.

Old Marion Street Hospital.

The Board of Managers of the old Marion Street Maternity Hospital held its seventy-fourth annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the hospital, 139 Second Avenue. J. W. Miller presided. Mrs. William Robison, the Secretary, made a plea for $50,000, absolutely necessary to render its equipment adequate to meet the requirements of the present day.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors—Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. William E. Le Roy, Mrs. Charles A. Morford, Mrs. J. F. Degener, and Mrs. G. G. King; Secretary—Mrs. William Robison; Treasurer—George Coppell; Assistant Treasurer—Miss E. C. Coppell.

BURIAL OF MRS. BEECHER

Throngs Gathered in the Streets Vainly Seeking Admission to the Plymouth Church Services.

REV. DR. ABBOTT'S TRIBUTE.

If Asked to Characterize Her Life in a Single Word It Would Be "Faithful," He Said—Beecher Pew Filled with Flowers.

On the southerly side of the high hill overlooking the older section of Greenwood Cemetery the body of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher was laid beside that of her husband yesterday afternoon. Fully a thousand persons surrounded the grave while the simple burial service and prayer were said by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church. The new grave was bordered with flowers, many of them bestowed unostentatiously by loyal old parishioners of Henry Ward Beecher. There was plenty of color in the masses of flowers, out of affectionate deference to Mrs. Beecher's love of brightness in nature's handiwork.

Standing at one side of the grave near Dr. Abbott were the members of Mrs. Beecher's family, a few intimate friends, and nearly all of the Trustees of Plymouth Church. There were Col. and Mrs. Henry Barton Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Beecher, Mrs. Samuel Scoville (Mrs. Beecher's daughter) and the Rev. Samuel Scoville, the Misses Harriet B. and Eliza T. Stowe, daughters of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Miss Elizabeth B. Bullard of Bridgeport, Conn., another niece of Mrs. Beecher; also the Rev. Howard S. Bliss of Montclair, N. J., formerly assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, and the Rev. Horace Porter, the present assistant pastor. Mrs. Beecher's son Herbert, who is in Port Townsend on the Pacific coast, was the only absent member of the family.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the church acted as honorary pallbearers and they were S. V. White, W. B. Boerum, A. G. Wheeler, John Claflin, M. B. Ogden, Thomas G. Shearman, John W. Mason, George B. Leighton, and Henry Chapin, Jr. Others at the grave were Mr. and Mrs. Horatio C. King, Major and Mrs. J. B. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher Howard, Mr. I. Augustus Stanwood, White Studwell, C. Curtis, and S. M. Griswold. The burial service, which was conducted entirely by Dr. Abbott, consisted of the recitation of a brief portion of the Scriptures, beginning, "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by a fervent prayer.

The Body Reposed in State.

Mrs. Beecher's body reposed in state in Plymouth Church from 11 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and within those three hours it was viewed by several thousand persons. Under the direction of the Trustees, the interior of the church had been lavishly adorned with flowers and garlands of vines. The casket rested directly in front of the palm-hedged platform, and it was covered with a mantle of roses, Easter lilies, smilax, and lilies of the valley. Pew No. 91, occupied for forty-five years by Mrs. Beecher, was completely filled with flowers, its front, back, and sides being edged with smilax and roses. After the funeral services a general rush was made for this pew by relic hunters, but Deacon S. V. White stood guard over it, and upon his threatening to have any person who molested its contents arrested, the would-be despoilers desisted.

When the doors of the church were opened at 11 o'clock there was a waiting crowd in Orange Street which extended a block above and below the church. There was a military guard of honor in the edifice composed of a detail from Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, State National Guard, of which Mr. Beecher was Chaplain. The great organ played continually while the people were passing through the church, Gen. Horatio C. King alternating with the organist.

The first to pass Mrs. Beecher's coffin, besides members of her family, were her oldest friends, Mrs. Alonzo Sloat, Mrs. K. W. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. White, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mason, Mrs. Catharine Fitzgerald, Gen. C. T. Christensen and wife, Mrs. Benedict, and Mrs. John C. Howard. At 1 o'clock the church was jammed. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and the Revs. Horace Porter and H. S. Bliss, occupied the platform. The quartet choir sang, "Hark, Hark, My Soul," and the Rev. Mr. Porter pronounced an invocation.

Tributes to the Dead.

The hymn, "Abide with Me," was next sung, and the Rev. H. S. Bliss delivered a brief memorial address.

Dr. Lyman Abbott said that if he were permitted to characterize Mrs. Beecher in a single word, he should use the word "Faithful," and if he were to inscribe a single text upon her tombstone, that text would be, "Love is Stronger than Death." Dr. Abbott then said: "Mrs. Beecher passed with Henry Ward Beecher a loyal, faithful life, as little, perhaps, anticipating what the future had in store for her as any one could have anticipated. It is, perhaps, a great blessing to be the wife of a husband who is doing a great work, but there is loss in it, too. Never to have a quiet meal, never to know when the door bell will ring and disturb, never to sit down for quiet conversation, nine months in the year until the world has gone to sleep; to have the public perpetually standing between the husband and wife, and the very time and glory of his achievement seeming to intervene. She once said to me: 'Doctor, I am afraid that I am not a Christian, because if I do get to heaven I shall want to see my husband before I see Christ.'"

From the church the body was taken directly to Greenwood Cemetery, and the interment occurred there about 4:30 o'clock.

NORTH RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Big Tripp Elevator to be Sold at Auction to Make Way.

The War Department having recently extended the pier-head line between West Twenty-third and West Eighty-first Streets 200 feet further out into the North River, in accordance with the request of the Dock Board, the Commissioners of Docks, at their meeting yesterday, instructed Chief Engineer Greene to begin work at once on the improvement of the water front between the north end of the bulkhead at the foot of West Thirty-third Street, and the north side of West Thirty-fourth Street, a length of 198 feet 9 inches.

Secretary Terry was instructed to inform all tenants of city property on West Street, between West Twelfth and Gansevoort Streets, to vacate by May 1, and also to advertise the sale of the vacant buildings on that territory by public auction. The Commissioners decided to sell at auction the big Tripp elevator, which is an obstruction to the contemplated improvements on the North River front.

New Buildings at Bellevue.

Workmen broke ground yesterday for the three new buildings at Bellevue Hospital. They will include an erysipelas pavilion, an isolated pavilion for contagious diseases, and a new boiler and laundry house. The location of the new buildings is on the open ground near the river. The morgue will be moved temporarily to the centre of the lawn.

Collar Button Chokes a Baby.

Lyman Edwin Hanscom, ten months old, of 124 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, tried to swallow a collar button Wednesday night. The button lodged in his larynx, and he choked to death in a few minutes.

Services for Business Men.

The second of the half-hour noonday services for business men will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity parish, on Friday, March 12, at 12:05 o'clock noon. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck will deliver the address.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMMON LAW CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE.—An application by Charles H. Gallagher to have the place of trial of a suit brought against him in the Supreme Court by Frances R. Gallagher, for absolute divorce, changed to Orleans County for convenience of witnesses, was yesterday denied by Justice Andrews. The parties had lived in the relation of man and wife for fifteen years, until they separated about six months ago, though there had been no ceremonial marriage. The defendant, besides denying that there was, as plaintiff alleged, a common law contract of marriage between them, asserted that in 1879, before he went to live with plaintiff, she was married to a man named Nixon, who is still living, and from whom she was never divorced. She admits she married Nixon, but claims that marriage was void, because Nixon at the time had another wife, who is still living. "According to my observation," Justice Andrews says, "so-called common law wives, who bring actions to obtain divorces, are not, ordinarily, entitled to much consideration; but the present case seems to be an exceptional one. It appears by the papers that the plaintiff and the defendant continuously lived together as man and wife from the year 1881 or 1882 to the year 1896; that during all this time plaintiff bore the name of the defendant; was introduced everywhere by him as his wife, and was treated by him in every respect as though she were his wife. A large number of letters have been submitted to me, some of them bearing date as late as July, 1896, in which letters he addresses the plaintiff as 'My dear wife,' and signs himself, 'Your devoted husband.' It is true, as suggested by defendant's counsel, that these various acts do not constitute a common law contract of marriage; but they are facts from which the existence of such a contract may be inferred. It is also suggested that the plaintiff is eight years older than the defendant, and that she became acquainted with him when he was only twenty years old. Nevertheless he must have been thirty-five or thirty-six when he left her and married another woman. So that I do not see that any claim for especial consideration can be made on behalf of the defendant because of his youth and inexperience." Justice Andrews says it is apparent that the real issue to be tried is a narrow and simple one, and that is whether Nixon did have such other wife, as alleged, and Nixon resides in the city of New York.

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HEARINGS BEFORE CITY MAGISTRATES.—Annie and Dora Giles, of the ages of six and seven years, respectively, were arrested last June by officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and upon a hearing before a City Magistrate, were committed to the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. The charge was that they were found improperly exposed and neglected by their parents, and in a disorderly house. On appeal by the mother to the Court of General Sessions the commitment was affirmed, but the Appellate Division, on further appeal, ordered a reversal, because, as certified by the Magistrate, the evidence taken by him on the hearing was not reduced to writing, except as it was contained in the complaint, of which copies were annexed. The Court of Appeals has now reversed the Appellate Division, holding, by Judge Haight, that, although it was the duty of the Magistrate in such proceeding to reduce to writing and preserve the testimony taken upon the trial, to the end that a determination of the facts might be reviewed upon appeal, yet to entitle the appellant in such a case to take advantage of the Magistrate's neglect in that respect, he must point out the error in the affidavit upon which the appeal is allowed. Where the affidavit alleges no error with reference to the determination of the facts, the evidence need not be returned. Judge Bartlett dissents from the conclusion reached, but concurs with Judge Haight as to the obligation resting upon the Magistrate to preserve and return the evidence taken before him.

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A GIFT AND NOT A BEQUEST.—Lester Blackman, about six years before his death, which occurred in 1887, by a will devised his farm to his son Alonzo, whom he named as executor, and charged it with a legacy of $2,000 to be paid to Frances T. Brown, the testator's daughter. The son was to take the legacy of $2,000 as trustee for the use of his sister, and to pay it to her in his discretion, the trust to continue during her life, and in case she should die childless such legacy, or what remained in the trustee's hands, should then pass into the residuum of the estate, which was devised absolutely to Alonzo. A year and a half after the execution of the will the testator purchased a $2,000 bond and mortgage and caused an assignment of it to be made to his daughter, first stating that he wanted to have it run a spell for her; that his son had something, and he wanted her to have something. He put the assignment on record, and at that time placed the bond and mortgage and assignment in the custody of Alonzo to keep them under the trust created by his will, and directed that after his death Frances was to have the interest. Thereafter, at the request of her father, Frances executed and delivered to him a receipt for $2,000, "in full of a legacy and bequest to me in his last will and testament to that amount, and in consideration of the receipt of such money all claims to such legacy is hereby released." On Oct. 29, 1883, a year's interest on the mortgage was paid to Frances, for which she gave her receipt, and annually thereafter until her father's death interest was paid to and receipted for by her. On appeal from judgment of the General Term reversing the judgment below dismissing a suit brought by Frances to establish her title to the mortgage, the Court of Appeals has directed an affirmance, on the opinion of Justice Parker, holding that whatever the intentions of the testator were when he took the assignment and had it recorded, at the time he took the receipt he agreed with plaintiff that thenceforth the bond and mortgage standing in her name on the records should be deemed absolutely hers.

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ACCOMMODATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.—The Holland Trust Company got judgment on a verdict in its suit upon a certificate of deposit for $20,000, alleged to have been issued by James A. Waddell, the defendant, doing business at Key West, Fla., under the name of the "John White Bank," to one Oppenheim, of which plaintiff claimed to be a holder for value. The main defense was that the certificate had been delivered to Oppenheim without consideration, which plaintiff knew. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Van Brunt, below, holding that the mere fact that the holder of a valid certificate of deposit knew that the person to whom it was given had no deposit with the bank giving the same, and that it was issued simply for his accommodation, is no defense to an action thereon; that the holder of an accommodation note, issued for a particular purpose and used for that purpose, who has parted with value upon the faith thereof, has a legal claim to recovery thereon, and that the renewal of notes from time to time in no way extinguishes the original debt; it is simply an extension of the time of payment and a change as to the evidence of the debt, and all collaterals pledged for the payment remain as security, notwithstanding the extension of the time of payment.

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RIGHTS OF ABUTTING OWNERS.—On the trial of a suit brought by Rosa Herzog to restrain the maintenance and operation of the elevated railroad in front of her premises, it was shown that prior to June, 1885, these premises were owned by the city and were thereafter conveyed to plaintiff. When the elevated railroad structure was erected, prior to that date, the consent in writing of the city had been first given for its construction. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Van Brunt of that tribunal, holding that the city, being the owner of the premises in question, and also of the fee of the street when it consented to the construction of the railroad on that street, parted with all claim to compensation for the use of the easements in the street by the railroad, and that it would be inequitable to permit a subsequent owner, buying the premises with knowledge of such consent, to enjoin the operation of the road.

Progressive Euchre Forbidden.

Bishop McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Long Island has issued an order to the clergy not to permit the members of their congregations to hold any more progressive euchre parties during Lent, as such entertainments, he says, are against the devotional spirit of the penitential season. The Bishop's order includes all entertainments, whether for charitable purposes or purely for pleasure. A large number of parties have been given up.

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TO STUDY MAN'S PROGRESS

Morris K. Jesup Will Send an Expedition All Over the Known World.

PREPARING FOR THE TRIP.

The Collections Made to be Placed in the American Museum of Natural History—Mr. Jesup Personally to Pay All Expenses.

ALBANY, March 11.—Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History in Central Park, has preparations well advanced for an exploring expedition which he proposes to send out in search of information in the line of anthropology and ethnology. The expedition will be the greatest, it is said, in point of time spent and territory traversed ever backed by private individuals in this line of research.

America, Asia, and Africa will be visited. Such specimens as are collected, and such information as is gleaned on the subject of man in his earlier stages, will be devoted by Mr. Jesup to the museum of which he is the head. This information, with some details, was given to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES here to-day.

The expedition will be backed by Mr. Jesup from his private resources. Prof. F. W. Putnam, who was in charge of the Anthropological Division of the World's Fair, and for many years a professor at Harvard, will conduct the expedition, and with him will be the anthropologist, Dr. Boas. They will take with them a competent corps of assistants, and will, it is expected, occupy six or seven years in their researches.

They will first visit the northwestern coast of America to the north of British Columbia, and will work up along the entire seaboard of Alaska. Then they will cross the Bering Sea to Asia, and work down the entire coast of Siberia and China, and around through the Indian Ocean to Egypt. Preparations for this long trip with the incidental incursions to the countries visited have been under way for some time. Among other things, the consent of the various Asiatic countries to visit them and make investigations of this nature has been secured, in part at least, and that of the others it is expected will be obtained without serious difficulty.

The expenses of the expedition are estimated at about $60,000.

Especial attention is to be given to acquiring information on the subject of man's first appearance on this continent, and all that can be learned on the subject of the earliest visitors from Asia, with their characteristics before they came and after their arrival, and the route by which they came, will be carefully collected.

Mr. Jesup, it is said, desires to make as complete a collection of anthropological antiquities as is possible, and proposes that time and money shall be devoted to the work with the same patience that characterized his efforts some years ago in collecting the specimens of American woods, which now form such a valuable exhibit in the museum. In making that collection more than ten years were spent. So confident is he that a collection worth having will be secured that he has consulted with the New York City authorities on the question of space for displaying it.

It is said the expedition will be started out as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for so long a trip. The New York City authorities, it is said, are heartily in favor of locating such collections as may be made within the museum. Just how many assistants Prof. Putnam will take with him is not determined.

Magistrate Kudlich's Charges.

President Roosevelt yesterday, in commenting on Magistrate Kudlich's letter to the Police Commissioners, in which he charged that corruption still exists in the police force, and that complaints by him had not been investigated, said: "Magistrate Kudlich's complaints were thoroughly investigated by Deputy Chief Cortright and myself, and we found that they were utterly unimportant and without any basis. There was not a single fact of any sort or description upon which to frame his statement."

Elevator Strike Averted.

The elevator constructors and the machinists, who nearly precipitated general strikes on buildings over a fight as to which of them should do certain work about elevators, have made a partial settlement of their troubles, and have averted danger of strikes for the present. They have made an agreement that the constructors shall do all the outside work, and the machinists the work in the elevator shops. The special ten-dollar dues formerly paid by the machinists are abolished. Other minor matters are left to be settled by a joint committee.

Women's Missionary Work.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of New York, in the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, about thirty churches were represented and about 300 persons were present. Miss M. G. Janeway, the Treasurer, in her annual report announced a deficit of about $2,000. A feature of the meeting was the singing, by five Chinese boys, of a hymn in their native tongue. The old officers were re-elected.

Why Col. Grant Will Move.

A "To Let" sign on Police Commissioner Grant's house, at 25 East Sixty-second Street, yesterday gave rise to the belief that a position had been assured to him by the present Administration. Col. Grant, however, said that he had received no offer from President McKinley. He is going to remain in the city, and will change his residence simply because he thinks the rent he now pays is too high.

Troop C Wants a Larger Armory.

Capt. B. T. Clayton of Troop C, in Brooklyn, has begun an effort for a new and larger armory than the one in present use, to be erected on the east side park lands now owned by the city, at a proposed cost of about $200,000. The Brooklyn members of the Legislature have, it is said, been instructed on the subject, and a bill to appropriate the necessary money may be introduced during the present session.

W. B. Hilton's Third Term.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday William B. Hilton was elected a Commissioner of Pilots, to serve a third term of two years.

This Spring's style in overcoats is a more than welcome one.

For the coat is so short, it leaves so much of the suit uncovered, that a new suit is as necessary as a new overcoat—otherwise too great a contrast.

Spring suits and overcoats are both ready.

Serge-lined overcoats $12 to $20; silk-lined, $20 to $30—some long ones among them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CAPTAIN PICKETT A CANDIDATE

The Retired Policeman Takes the Examination for the Wardenship.

Retired Police Captain Patrick H. Pickett was one of thirteen candidates who appeared at the rooms of the Civil Service Commissioners yesterday to be examined as to their fitness for the position of Warden of Ludlow Street Jail.

The examinations were held at the request of Sheriff Tamsen, and although the board has nothing to do with the selection of county officials, it readily consented to the Sheriff's request.

The names of only twelve of the candidates could be learned, as the thirteenth man did not come in until late, and for some reason Secretary Briscoe would not make his name public.

The other eleven candidates were James O'Conner, Jeremiah J. Fahey, Constantine Ludwig, Charles Herpich, Bernard Fitzsimmons, Hugh V. Dorsey, Charles L. Coppins, William J. Flynn, Adolph Reimann, William F. Daly, Theodore Diebold, and Emil Back.

The salary of the Warden is $3,000 a year, and a bond of $25,000 is required.

Capt. Pickett is looked upon as the most promising candidate. He is now drawing a pension of $1,375 from the Police Pension Fund. Capt. Pickett is a Tammany man.

G. W. HOLT'S THIRD INDICTMENT

He Is Charged with Aiding Firebugs to Escape Justice.

George W. Holt, a fire insurance adjuster, who formerly had an office at 50 Pine Street and whose home is in Brooklyn, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday, charged with having aided and attempting to aid men accused of arson to escape from this city. This is the third indictment found against Holt.

Yesterday's indictment was found on testimony given by Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis and Samuel Mlich, an insurance adjuster, who turned State's evidence.

It is alleged Holt helped to escape Joseph L. Harris of Harris & Seide of 14 West Fourteenth Street, whose fur store was burned on July 4, 1893; Henry Cohen, a shirt manufacturer in White Street, and Max Grauer, the son of Louis Grauer, who is now serving a sentence for arson. All three of these men are supposed to have fled to Europe.

Mlich testified that Holt had tried to induce him to go to South America.

Ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, Holt's counsel, made an arrangement with Mr. Davis yesterday to have Holt in court to-day, when the indictment will be filed.

SON CONTESTS FATHER'S WILL.

John H. Patterson Claims to Have Been Unjustly Treated.

John H. Patterson of Chicago arrived in Brooklyn yesterday to contest the will of his father, John W. Patterson, who died at his home, 222 Washington Avenue, Dec. 31, 1896. Mr. Patterson left $9,000 in real estate and $59,000 in personal property. The will included a number of bequests to religious and educational institutions, and to some of these the son objects.

Mr. Patterson bequeathed $1,000 each to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, the Methodist Episcopal Board of Extension of Philadelphia, and the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio. He made his wife, Margaret Patterson, his residuary legatee, after bequeathing to her $25,000; to Sarah E. Posey, a daughter, $7,000; to his son, Henry, $6,000; to another son, Resin, $6,000; to a third son, James, $5,000, and to a fourth son, John H., $3,000.

An explanatory clause states that James and John H. Patterson received less as they are childless, and have, moreover, been prosperous in business.

The contestant states that he thinks he has been unjustly treated, and declares he can prove that his father was of unsound mind because of his physical infirmities, and that he was subjected to undue influences. Mr. Patterson also says that his father had told him that he would receive $6,000 altogether, and that to make up this sum the bequest to the Methodist Episcopal Church would be withdrawn.

MOTORS ON THE WEST SIDE.

Hearing on the Metropolitan Traction Company's Petition.

All of the State Railroad Commissioners were present yesterday forenoon at the hearing of the application for a change of motive power on the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenue railway lines, and on the Belt Line in this city. The Chamber of Commerce room was well filled with railroad men, lawyers, and interested property owners. David Leventritt filed a protest in behalf of property owners and merchants on Eighth Avenue, below Fifty-ninth Street, against granting the Metropolitan Traction Company's application except on condition that the improved motive power be introduced the whole length of the Eighth Avenue line at once.

Lawyer Scribner, for the Metropolitan Company, said that the petition asked for the privilege of extending the underground trolley system over the entire Eighth Avenue line. Of course, the company could not be expected to make the improvement in any avenue all at once.

W. C. Trull, representing a number of property owners in Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues, said that his clients would not withdraw their objections to the character of the proposed motive power. They understood that the same kind of an underground trolley system had been in operation in Washington for some time, and had been complained of by the Board of Health as a public nuisance. The open-slot conduits were condemned as receptacles of street refuse and disease-breeding filth.

Chief Engineer Pearson said that the conduits in Washington were not properly cleaned. In this city they would have to be kept perfectly clean because of the strict rules of the Board of Health to that effect.

Mr. Scribner and William F. Sheehan of counsel for the Metropolitan Company urged that the State Board give a prompt decision in this matter. Adjournment was had until Wednesday, on application of counsel for the Third Avenue Cable Road.

THE MENU OF THE

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART

To Accompany The New York Times of

TO-MORROW,

Saturday, March 13:

Oudinot.
Memoirs of the Marshal compiled from unpublished materials.

Mosaics.
Revival of a great industry due to the fire-proof and tall buildings of recent times.

Letter from Paris.
Prices at the Goncourt sale—Daudet's health and the cheap edition of his works—His son's rising fame.

Another Homer to be Identified.
The Hebrew Scriptures and the unknown genius who did for them what Homer did for the Greek heroic poems.

Italy.
A Frenchman's impressions of Rome and other cities a century and a half ago.

Sir Richard Wallace Again.
The origin of his collection—